TO THE IMPERIAL CHARTISTS.

Mr BELOVED FRIENDS,—It is now some time since your position justified me in addressing you by your poyour policial name, nor should I now resume it, after three vears and a half very culpable apathy, had I not discovered to my entire satisfaction, during last week's gojourn in Lancashire, that the principle but slept until there was a foe in the field worthy of its antagonism. It is not long since the Whig press ventured to ask where Chartism was now? Nor was I long in responding, on your behalf, that I would speedily let them know. I am now in a situation to do so. I have visited the head quarters, and many of the outposts of Chartism. I have had communication from almost every garrison in the kingdom, and I proclaim to the world, that Chartism nor only lives, but is prepared once more to fight the battle of freedom. It is not so long since a miscalculating Attorner-General boasted that he had killed Chartism. nor was it long before Chartism killed his party and buried it in that grave which he had prepared for us.

I have often told faction that the rock upon which Whiggery split was the vain endeavour to conceal public opinion by withholding any mention of our mame, our principles, or our triumphs, from the world. They treated us as a new sect not looking for equality, or even toleration, but as if we merely struggled for such notoriety as the law condescended to extend to us. The old party who thus treated us is now in the field once more looking for political power, and the subject upon which I address you is to ask, it, after having routed, defeated, and destroyed them, they shall now walk into office as if in reality we had ceased to exist; or shall we not rather give them to understand that there are other parties besides the League, other principles besides free trade, to be taken into account, before we consent to a restoration of the Whigs to power. However, there are some questions for the country to answer before those whom you have appointed to conduct your movement can be in a situation to decide. We have called a representation of all the towns in North and South Lancashire, Yorkshire, Nottingham, Leicester, Derby, Norwich, Birmingham, and London, to meet at Manchester, on Monday next, and there to delibe rate as to our future policy and course. Let every town then answer the following questions through its delegate:-Are you still resolved upon remaining a party distinct from all others in name and principles ? Is your motto still " Onward and we conquer, backward and we fall."-" The People's Charter and no surrender ?" "Better to die a freeman than live a slave." " We will abandon our principles only with our lives." " We will die or conquer." " The land is our inheritance." "The Charter is our birthright." "United we stand, Livided we fall." "A fair day's wage for a fair day's work." "The Charter is our right, and we will have it." Let those questions be answered by all. And if your resolution is fixed and firm, let us understand if we are all prepared, once more, to brave the dengeon or the transport, in honour of OUR PRINCIPLES.

Whether, if necessary, you are once more prepared to light the SLEXT MONITOR (the torch), not to burnas our foul-mouthed enemies charged us, not to destroy property, but to light us at that only hour allowed for our gathering by the system, to talk over our grievances and our mode of redressing

Brother Chartists, I am the same, the very same that I ever was. I am ready to face the dock, the has been so lukewarmly supported by those for whose benefit its advocates have suffered so much, I AM THAT MAN; and by this appeal to you I prove that I know you better than your enemies know you. That in your some-time apathy I do not recognise the abandonment of your principles, but, on the contrary, I believe that there are ten Chartists now. ten real Chartists, for every one Chartist that was in existence in the days of Chartist froth. have since then weeded the field, we have winnowed the chaff from the corn, and the millions have more confidence than ever they had in the leaders that have remained stedfast and firm. When Sir Robert Peel proclaimed his tariff in 1841, I then announced that it was a measure so wise, so grasping, so luminous, just, comprehensive, and statesmanlike, that I doubted if the first Chartist Parliament would have ventured upon so sweeping a problers, mountebanks, and factions write, and ridicule, and denounce as they may, has been, when all the circumstances of the case are considered, the most brilliant, the most astounding, the most daring, and statesmanlike, of which the annals of moment is the most terrible blow this country has experienced for many years.

We are not only to consider the gigantic changes he has effected, but we must also bear in mind the strength of the faction from whom he has extorted them. His was indeed a strong government; and yet, when dirty work was to be done, when a Masters' and Servants' Bill was to be carried, we never find Peel defiling himself with pitch, or lending his strength to the purposes of faction. In such cases he has confined the struggle to the refuse of his party, and the strength of public opinion. How easily he might have carried the Masters' and Servants' Bill. if he had consented to lend it his aid. No; even in and thus a greater impetus will be given to the dred farms; and what a procession we'll have, and the height of the revolution of 1842, he allowed Graham to state what was the power of the police, but Peel would not confer that power upon them by law. True, the middle classes made him prosecute us, but he gave us a just judge, a mild, an honourable, and humane Attorney-General, and I speak from authority when I assert, that he gloried in our delivery. Not so the Whigs. They followed us with a bloodthirsty vengeance. They refused all our appeals for an act of simple justice to Frost and our other friends; they gave us no quarter, except what our own courage forced from them. And yet I am ready to forget and forgive the past, in the hope that their future conduct will prove sorrow for the past, and will be altered in future. But this I am resolved upon, that they shall acknowledge us as a party, admit our strength, and concede our just demands.

I do not mean that any cabinet, formed out of the present turmoil, will concede our Charter; but I do mean that they shall confer upon us the legal legitimate means of achieving it for ourselves. I look to another election as the ground work of those means; and I look to the proper exercise of the power we shall then achieve to accomplish our object. For myself, I cannot see the possibility of forming a cabinet out of the rubbish that we are told Lord John Russell has gathered together for the purpose. New blood, tion, and the servants of those particular occupants. the servants of the purpose appearance. It was not until the following evening that the following evening that the servants of those particular occupants. The servants of the purpose appearance is appearance. It commenced by a violent shivering, appearance. It commenced by a violent shivering, appearance is appearance. It commenced by a violent shivering, appearance is appearance. democratic blood, must be infused before anything permanent, or representative of the present mind, can be established. Hitherto the Whigs have been the legislative plaything of the people. We have been able to snap them in pieces by our own single strength. We do not want such a government; we want a government with some stability in it; a government that will concede what is right to the growing mind of the age, and not a plaything for the amusement of children. We want a government, in the words of Lord John Russell, that will concede "ALL PRUDENT AND CAUTIOUS CONCESSIONS," and no more; but we require full latitude for the public mind to declare and decide what those "PRUDENT AND CAUTIOUS CONCES sioss" are to be; and we require a government to surrender its own caprice to this national judgment.

It is for you, then, to say whether or no you are satisfied to be slaves, or whether you are determined to be freemen. You will read, mark, learn, and in wardly digest every sentence of the Executive's message, and you will be prepared to say, through your representatives, whether you are prepared to carry out the policy recommended in that message. By the duty that you one to yourselves and your families,

Doctor Star, JOURNAL.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1845.

Five Shillings and Sixpence per Ouarter

by the allegiance you owe your country, by your bond upon mortgage as we could realize by sale, and every to those whose rights you are bound to defend though yet unborn, by your valour as Englishmen, by your sufferings as Chartists, by your duty as Christians, by your pride as freemen, by your love as fathers, by your duty as husbands, by all that is dear, by all that is sacred, by all that is just, I invoke you to buckle on your beautiful thing to see a hundred agricultural laarmour for the good fight. It will be a moral fighta glorious fight—and a valuable triumph. It is the battle of right against might, of knowledge against them. bigotry and intolerence, of justice against injustice, of liberty against oppression and misrule. Are you READY FOR SUCH A STRUGGLE? IF SO, SAY SO; and none will be found more ready to do one man's part

> Your faithful friend And unpurchaseable servant, FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

> > THE LAND.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND ASSOCIATION.

My Friends,-In my desire to place your asso ciation upon a stable and permanent footing, you will not expect me to forget those principles which would £18 15s. an acre, a house that costs £30, and £15 make your association national. The land is what I aim at, the Charter is the means by which I seek to achieve it. I shall now, however, confine myself to the social branch of the subject—the land. You will read. in this week's Star, the conclusion of our de- he'll pay £7; and if it costs £100 more, he will pay liberations in conference, and now it is my duty to £10; and the man who pays £10 will be better off comment briefly upon the proceedings-not upon the changes made in the Rules-for, actually, there were estates will be purchased at less than £18 15s., and none, except in such details as would confer upon then the rent will be less than £5 a-year. you the entire benefits presented in the original Rules of the association.

My Friends, you may well imagine what my sus- always more saleable in the market. Again, if the pense was, what my fears were, and the anticipations, society expends £50 upon a house instead of £30, the to wheih my too sanguine mind had given birth. I | tenant will pay £6 instead of £5, or 5 per cent, upon | confess that the Dewsbury resolutions made me the additional £20. So much for the scale of rent: tremble for the safety of my child. Otherwise, I and now let no booby presume to misunderstand it. doubt whether I should have left a sick-bed to have The next subject to which I shall direct your atperilled my life in its defence. However, no man is tention is the division of the country into districts. more satisfied to do justice than I am; and I am now We have divided them into five. I wish we had proud to say, that it appeared to be the desire of the divided them into twenty, for our object is to deck conference to co-operate with me to secure the triumph | the face of the earth with as many model farms as of the principle. I shall now briefly sketch for you possible—to open as many free labour markets as the main features of the week's work. Hereafter I practicable—and, depend upon it, that land bought shall select each important branch for a separate in a district now, where the plan was never heard of, letter, showing you the advantage of every alteration | would very speedily furnish a sufficient number of that was made. It would have been utterly im- paid-up members to populate it. possible, long as the hours of sitting were, to give you a faithful report of what was done; however, that mode of selecting occupants, and nothing can be which appears in this week's paper will be verbatim, as there was more time for its arrangement.

The first question to which I shall call your atten- when the ballot takes place, the thousand tickets will on is the Enrolment, and so indispensable is that dungeon, or the scaffold, rather than abandon my that I now tell you boldly that it shall be enrolled, principles, or forfeit my right to advance them. I though we were obliged to give it the title of the one to a hundred will be entitled to the prizes, and have gained experience from the past, which may hell-born devil. The enrolment is for you and not according to priority of numbers, that is. No. 1 will better enable me to protect you against the law's for me; if I wanted to rob you I would have stuck have the first, they will have their choice of allot. quirks and quibbles, but if I lived till every hair of up for the introduction of your principles, your obmy head was grey, I should never learn to lisp the jects, your means of carrying them out, and then I wish to remove to the district where the land had word "surrender." If any man in my situation of might have tickled your excitable enthusiasm by been purchased, then No. 101, 102, and 103 would life could be justified in abandoning a cause which telling you that the law refused its protection, and take their places, or the rotation would go on until asking you what I should Do with the money in they were filled up, those who rejected the allotment HAND. The great hitch in every association is the difficulty of having the monies applied to the legitimate purpose. When the project is ripe for action, then there is some conscientious demun amongst the conscientious trustees and directors, as to whether they essential, that I shall only say of them, if I ever had can legally and honourably apply the funds to such a a doubt of success, which I never had, the adoption purpose. Now I shall say no those about enrolment of those two auxiliaries would at once have removed further than that it shall be enrolled; and with it. If a man loses his pig or cow, or if his house is the name if possible; if not, I will take all the repon- burned, all have another house, another cow, and sibility upon my own shoulders, and I honour the another pig; and I also hope to see a benefit society men who had the bravery to contend for enrolment established amongst the members of each district in

under any circumstance. The next question is, the payment of 5s. a-year, by those who shall receive the £15, until the last member is located. This is so just, and such a ne- farthings a month, and a halfpenny a month levy. I cessary link between those who are located and those position. From that moment to the present every who are not located, that it requires no comment. a shilling, ninepence, and sixpence a-year. Two pots single act of Peel's has gone to establish his belief in The man who is located first will thus feel that he is of ale, a pot and a half of ale, and a pot of ale a year the necessity of those changes that we sought to not discharged from the obligations of brotherhood effect. His career for the last five years, let scrib- until every man is located, while those who pay but wisely originated in Glasgow; and if it wasn't made sixpence and threepence a-week will have the advan- general, ten secretaries would not do the work in a

tage of the measure. The next subject, and the one of the greatest importance is the application of the £15 to its legitimate purposes, namely, to the cultivation of the soil. the country bear record, and his resignation at this Now, I will state for you precisely what the effect of this measure will be. It will not keep any man a single day from the occupation of his tenement. Before the foundation stone of the house is laid, every man will know his own allotment, and no man could ciation at all. But, thank God, the four honest occupy his house or leave his labour until the house was built. Say then, that it takes two months to their order. When I tell you that I have now been erect the houses; thus, two months labour, of the most judicious labour, will have been expended upon morning, and that it is now near ten at night, you the allotment, and when the occupant takes posses- will think that it is time to say "good night." but sion he will find himself in a garden instead of a before I say "good night," I ask you to picture to wilderness. While the value of the thing to be mort- yourselves what an England it will be the day a gaged will be brought two months earlier to maturity, hundred freemen shall take possession of their hunsociety. It is to be distinctly understood that the what a dinner we'll have, and what a tent we'll directors will allow all that are capable to undertake have, and what music we'll have, and what dancing this preliminary work themselves, while it is also to we'll have, and what speechifying we'll have; but no be understood, that the wish of every occupant will drink, speed the spade in milk, if you please, but be religiously adhered to in the management of his no drunkenness; and what a laugh we'll have at the little estate; and believe me, they'll be all there on crotchet mongers, and what a triumph we'll have Sunday, by moonlight on Saturday, and at sun rise over the monopolists. And that triumph I promise on Monday morning, even if they have to run to and you before the 15th of May next. Now then. "good from their work.

> My friends, we are fostering parents, not cruel taskmasters. Now, by this wise provision of James Leach's, we will be able to go on with our operations with an exactly doubled speed. We will be able to do in two months what otherwise it would have taken us exactly four months to do-two months to build time. So that without this we would have lost one the project through their own disappointment. Now each man knows his own plot. The directors instantly set to work, as the stewards of the associaa man is applied to a two acre farm for two months that is £5. Seed I over-estimate at £1; thus £6 of the £15 will have been expended, and £9 will re main. With that £9 I propose that every man shall buy a two year old heifer, which he will get good for £5. I will tell him the breed hereafter, and turnpike-road to Easton Lodge mansion, observed a where to get her for less. That makes £11. He will give £1 for a pig. He will then have £3 to live upon until the crops, which have been two months planted, begin to supply him, and if he requires more money for his support, or even improvements, the bank of loan will furnish him with it: and. mind. we shall have a capital for that purpose of £1,000 or upwards, by the time possession is taken of the first allotment. Those who can buy a cow, of course will buy a cow for immediate use; and one of the principal duties of the directors will be to lav out every man's allotment according to the mode of life he intends to pursue, whether for grain, garden stuff, or a mixture. The moment the houses are occupied,

and the altered state of the land is seen, that mo-

year it will be improving. But I won't say a word about sale now, as I feel as firmly convinced, as I am of my own existence, that Leach's two propositions will be the means of putting every man in possession of his land for ever, without rent. It will be a very bourers working for a hundred operatives, at 5s. 6d. a-week more than the Dorsetshire landlords give

The next question is the amount of rent to be paid, which, of course, will be according to the value of the land purchased. In my letters to the Irish Landlords, in my work on Small Farms, in every letter that I have written to you, I have distinctly told you that I would rather pay £5 an acre for land worth only £4 an acre, than pay 30s. an acre for land worth £2 an acre. No one supposed that he was to have two acres of land that cost £50 an acre, a house, and £15, for £5 a-year. No one supposed that we could purchase every estate that we bought at the rate of exactly £18 15s. an acre; but everybody knew that some scale was necessary; and we laid down a scale that even a fool may understand—that scale is, that a man shall pay £5 a-year for two acres of land that cost capital; and if the land cost £28 15s. an acre, the tenement will have cost the society £20 more, and the occupant will pay 5 per cent. for the additional £20, or £6 for the tenement. If it costs £40 more, than the man who pays £4 10s., as, of course, some

If the society gives £60 for land, they will go on faster than if they gave £18 15s.; a good thing is

The next question to which I shall advert is the more fair, impartial, or satisfactory. If a thousand shareholders have paid up, or any other number. be numbered from one to a thousand. If a hun dred are to be located, those who draw from number ments. Suppose No. 5, No. 7, and No. 9 would not waiting for a more suitable opportunity of locating themselves. Nothing can be more simple than this.

The next question is the Bank of Loan and Insurance Company. These are so crowning and so case of sickness. though I don't anticipate the presence of a doctor in any one of them.

As to the question of a penny a month, three don't condescend to mention it. It's a nothing. It is

As to the localities defraying their own expenses, it very short time. It's a division of labour; and if the shareholders pay it in meal they have it in malt, and they won't see it in the secretaries' list of expenses. As to the thirty-five shillings a-week to the directors, it is too little; but I did not wish to swim

until I found that I had water enough to keep me up; if we hadn't directors, and good directors toojust the very men we have—we should have no assoworking men possess the undivided confidence of working, without cessation, since nine o'clock this

> Ever your faithful friend, FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

woman named Mary Garrett, aged 60 years, residing in Kezars-lane, in this town, died from the effects of the above dreadful and fatal malady. About and air the houses, and two months to cultivate the six months since the deceased was made a present of ground, instead of doing both at one and the same a young pup by one of her neighbours; after having it a few days in her possession it refused to eat. whereupon the poor woman brought into it the dam, half of the season, and hazarded the success of the as- in hopes by that means it might be induced to parsociation, by allowing unskilled persons to damn take of food; and while in the act of offering it something to eat, the dam bit one of her fingers. Time rolled on, and no further notice was taken of it, I will show you the working of this plan. The all until the Friday night previous to her death, when letments are assigned - the foundations are laid, she complained to several of her neighbours that she was very much afflicted with a pain in the arm of the finger upon which she had received the bite. However, it was not until the following evening that to be 12s. 6d. a-week, and that the entire labour of wadnesday manning a dreadful state of agony until attached to life; and, therefore, you may discover a dreadful state of agony until attached to life; and, therefore, you may discover a dreadful state of agony until attached to life; and, therefore, you may discover a dreadful state of agony until attached to life; and, therefore, you may discover a dreadful state of agony until attached to life; and, therefore, you may not may n Wednesday morning, about five o'clock, when death put an end to her sufferings .- Waterford Chronicle.

DARING ATTEMPT TO MURDER AT DUNMOW. - On Tuesday afternoon Charles Horsnell, jun., of Little Easton, son of the park-keeper to Viscount Maynard. man about five feet eight inches in height, having on a black hat and velveteen jacket, standing in a game preserve where the pheasants are fed; he immediately made towards him, and having advanced to within twenty yards of the stranger, Horsnell observed the man point a gun at him and fire. The scattering shot riddled his (Horsnell's) coat, through two boxes and a book in his pocket; but the principal part of the charge struck a tree, knocking off the bark to the extent of six inches. Fortunately not a shot entered Horsnell's person, owing to the pockets of his shooting-jacket being full, which caused them to stick out from his side. As soon as he had recovered from the alarm he naturally felt, he pursued the stranger, and after running about twenty yards shot at him, but his gun missed fire, and the fellow escaped.

Mount Vesuvius has for some time been sending forth large volumes of smoke, accompanied occasionally by flames, and red-hot ashes, threatening an ment we should be enabled to get nearly as much eruption.

SUDDEN DEATH

English oligarchy.

On Thursday, the 11th of December, consider. able excitement prevailed in the neighbourhood of Apsley House, in consequence of a rumour that the English Oligarchy had committed suicide. Throughout the day many relatives and friends of the deceased repaired to the scene of the mournful occurrence to ascertain the facts of the case. By twelve o'clock, however, the worst anticipations were confirmed by all the windows of the house being closed, together with the announcement, that although deceased had died a natural death, the public anxiety was about to be satisfied by holding an inquest upon the body. On the circumstances of the case being made known to the parish authorities, the necessary steps were taken for holding the inquest. Accordingly, T. Wakley, Esq., M.P., appointed Friday last, at twelve o'clock, as the time for holding the inquest, and summonses were accordingly issued for the attendance of the jury at the Unown public-house, Half Moon-street. By one o'clock the jury had been sworn, and the necessary arrangements made for the coroner and jury viewing the body of the deceased.

THE INQUEST.

A considerable time elapsed before the return of the jury to the crown, in consequence of the awful stench that proceeded from the body, and the disinclination of many of the jury to undertake the task. At two o'clock precisely the witnesses were in attendance, and the proceedings commenced with the examination of deceased valet. which was as follows:-Had been in the service of the deceased for many years, during which time he had been more or less indisposed He had observed a great alteration in the habits and manners of deceased since 1841, and especially since the middle of August last. He frequently started in his sleep, and at intervals appeared considerably excited.

By the Coroner: Used he to speak or mutter anything in his sleep, or during those moments of excitement?

Answer: Yes, sir. Of late I have observed that he muttered "the sliding scale;" and, latterly, he has mentioned the words "free trade" and "Dr. Peel," with great bitterness.

By a Juror: Who attended deceased?

Answer: I did, sir.

Juror: No; I mean as his physician. Answer: Oh! Dr. Peel, sir. By the Coroner: When did you last see de-

Answer: On Wednesday night, sir.

What state was he in then? Answer: Much as usual, sir; but rather more

excited, especially after Dr. Peel had left him. When did you first see the deceased dead? Answer: Yesterday morning, sir. His usual

hour for rising was nine o'clock, when he was in the habit of ringing his bell for hot water; but not hearing the bell ring at eleven, I tapped several times at the door, and not receiving any answer, I opened the door, and upon drawing the curtains I saw the deceased lying upon his back with his face quite black. By the Coroner: Had you any suspicion at

any time that deceased would commit suicide? or have you any reason to suppose, now, that he has done so ? Answer: None whatever. The Coroner: The reason I ask the question

because the appearance of the face presents strong symptoms of strangulation. Witness: That may arise, sir, from the full habit of my late master. He always eat and drank yora

to think that the deceased was subject to aberrations of mind.

Answer: No, sir, none whatever. Dr. Peel was the next witness examined, an

gave his evidence as follows:—Had been the medical attendant of the deceased for many years, during which time he laboured under considérable nervousness. Deceased was a person of very full habit, and though not subject to apoplectic fits had recently, especially since the latter end of August, manifested some symptoms which required a change in his medicine to prevent apoplexy. Wednesday night at nine o'clock, was the last time he saw de ceased alive, he offered him this alterative, but upon tasting it, deceased fell into a violent passion, spit the medicine out, and declared he was poisoned, saying that it was the same as that Russell Purge" that he had taken once before. After a little persuasion deceased became more calm, and was at length prevailed upon to go to bed, but was very much excited, and heard no more of him until the melancholy tidings of his death was communicated yester day morning,

By the Coroner: Pray, Dr. Peel, how old do you suppose the deceased to have been? Answer: Oh! God only knows; he had the reputation of being a second Methusaleh. Hi friends said he was as old as the hills.

Pray, may I ask what was the state of de ceased's mind, and had you reason, at any time, to think he was not capable of transacting his business? in short, that he was not of sound mind? Answer: For many years he has left the management of his affairs to me; but I never saw any change in his mental faculties. The Coroner: You think, then, that he was

perfectly sane ? Answer: Why, I think he was as sane as ever he was to the last; but my impression has always been, that deceased was born an idiot.

and I invariably treated him as such. Do you think that the alteration in the medicine you offered him the last night you saw him. and his disinclination to take it, was calculated to produce apoplexy, in the state of excitement in which you describe deceased to have been. Answer: Yes; I think that not at all unlikely: especially as deceased was of very gross habits, and remarkably obstinate.

To what, then, would you attribute the imme-

diate cause of his death? Answer: Decidedly to apoplexy, arising from repletion, brought on by gross living, which led to impaired digestion, added to an unconquer-

able obstinacy. Have you seen the body of deceased? and have you any reason to suppose, if you have made a post mortem examination, that the de-

ceased died a natural death? Answer: That's not only my impression, but my conviction. The deceased died from the causes that I have described.

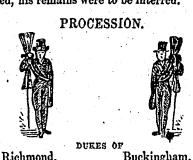
A Juror : Mr. Coroner, I think we have heard quite enough to enable us to give our verdict. The Coroner: Well, gentlemen of the jury, this is a case widely differing from those you are ordinarily called upon to decide in this parish: for the most part, the cases that have been brought before you are those where the deceased has died of want and starvation, whereas, in the present case, it appears from the evidence of the valet and of Dr. Peel, that the subject of the present inquiry died of apoplexy, brought on by over-eating, high living, and disinclination to take the necessary medicine. Gentlemen, from the peculiar old age of deceased, I think that you may naturally conclude that he had been charge your minds of all notions of suicide while in a state of insanity, as, gentlemen, there is a great difference between idiotcy and insanity. However, gentlemen, I think, upon the whole, you have sufficient grounds to return such a verdict as will, at one and the same time, satisfy the friends of the deceased and the public at

The room was then cleared, and the jury remained in consultation for about fifteen minutes, when they returned the following verdict:-We find that the deceased died by the visitation of God, manifested in a blight on the 19th of August last."

FUNERAL OF THE ENGLISH OLIGARCHY.

It being determined that the funeral of the English oligarchy should be as private as possible, four o'clock on Wednesday morning last was appointed as the hour for this melancholy ceremony. Long before the hour, however, a number of the triends and relatives of the deceased had arrived at Mr. Cobden's, undertaker, Fleet street, where the body had been removed. Shortly after four o'clock the mournful procession was formed, and proceeded in the following

order to St. Paul's, where, by the will of the deeased, his remains were to be interred.



Buckingham, Newcastle, Cleveland, Manchester Tenants at Will of the Deceased, carrying flambeaux. Fifty-pound Tenants at Will,

in scarfs and hat-bands.

Lords Lords harncliffe Stanley and Ripon

The coffin was covered with a magnificent pall of black velvet, upon which was emblazoned the arms and motto of the deceased, as

> THE BIBLE AND SWORD. And underneath-Fee, faw, fum, I smell the blood of an Englishman. CHIEF MOURNER.

Colonel Sibthorpe. Then follows a long and mournful train in the

Twelve Poor Law Commissioners, Two and Two. The Paupers of St. George's Parish,

Two and Two. Six Mounted City Police. The Carriage of Dr. Peel going home with his

Upon arriving at St. Paul's the coffin was deposited in the choir, where the service was per-formed by the Bishop of London ; after which a pathetic sermon was preached by the chaplain f the deceased, from the following text—"They who die by the sword are better than they wh perish of hunger, for their bodies pine away, stricken through for want of the fruits of th

Precisely at six o'clock the remains of th eceased were deposited in the family vault and the mournful procession returned to Apsley House, where they partook of an excellent

Foreign Intelligence.

The dissolution of the Peel Ministry became known n Paris by express on Friday. An immediate fall in all species of securities followed, of course, the knowledge of the fact. As the business of the day proceeded the decline continued with every indication of further progress. The Paris papers of Saturday announced the "resignation," The National, after The National, after a brief review of the subject, concludes by predicting that the change of Ministers in England will infallibly occasion a similar proceeding in France. Ibrahim Pacha, son of Mehemet Ali, has arrived in France. A letter from Perpignan, of the 8th inst., describes him as more worn than advanced in age. His features, half concealed in thick mustachies and a long white beard, are handsome. He walks with difficulty, and it appears that his malady, although nearly cured, has left his mouth tender. He abstains from all spirituous liquors, and drinks wine diluted with water. The officers of his staff are not so abstemious. The French newspapers contain a notice of the death of Rouston, the Emperor Napoleon's favourite Mameluke, who died on Sunday (week), at Dourdan (Seine-et-Oise), where he had been living upon a small income of 5,000f. to 6,000f., derived chiefly from the sale of the presents from Napoleon

SWITZFRLAND. A LETTER FROM LAUSANNE, of the 11th, says :-" having been rumoured that the Conservatives would attempt on Sunday an attack against the government arms were secretly brought from the arsenal of Mosges, and placed in several houses of the town. In the night a band of Radicals seized on the cannon destined for the exercise of the college. A sharp struggle ensued, and several persons were wounded. In the morning the place was covered with blood."

Dr. Casimir Pryffer has written a lengthy letter to the Morning Chronicle, rebutting the charges of sells Louisiana to the United States as the keystone of a ment he has endured at the hands of his persecutors.

GERMANY.

RUMOURED CONSPIRACY IN PRUSSIA.—BERLIN, DEC. 6.—For some days past strange stories have been in circulation of the discovery of conspiracies. They have most probably been occasioned by the certainly extraordinary audience which a private soldier ha had of the King, and the revelations which he is said to have made to the King of a secret which was suddenly entrusted him to by a person unknown. The soldier had been obliged to promise an oath to the stranger to communicate the secret to the King alone. The story is certainly founded on facts. The audience took place, and the King is said to have appeared very thoughtful after it. As may be supposed the most conflicting reports are in circulation respect ing the secret disclosed by the soldier; the most likely is, that it is connected with the fermentation in Posen, which spreads more and more, and has given occasion to the arrest of several persons. According to this account, a military plot among the numerous Poles in the Guards in this city was shortly to break out. The stranger is supposed to have been one of the conspirators, whose conscience troubled him, and who desired to ease his heart without directly becoming an informer,-Relatarefero. (Ham-

The following are some new details respecting Col St. Arnaud's last expedition, contained in a letter from one of the officers, dated Nov. 25:—"We have killed 693 persons, taken 2,000 head of cattle, destroyed the Rebta and the Beni-Madoun, and made razzia on the Hemnis. We set out again this evening to attack the population between Tisi-Salai, Rissa, and Tifiltitis. Unfortunately these successes lead to no results. The emigration of the western tribe continues. This emigration prepares for us a non-occupation of land, which we shall feel severely as long as we shall not be able to fill it up by European colonists, and before thinking of establishing them we must secure their personal safety : otherwise the villages and centres of population are only sources of embarrasment, for, in order to protect them, numerous posts must be left, which reduce our columns materially and melt them away as we advance.

THE UNITED STATES. The Britannia, Royal Mail Steamer, arrived on Tuesday morning, bringing New York papers to the

THE OREGON QUESTION still continued to be the great subject of discussion. Mr. Packenham, the British Ambassador, and Sir George Simpson, the Governor of the Hudson's Bay Settlements, kept up an active communication with the Government, but President Polk's Message, or the intentions of the American Government. The President's "Message" is expected to reach Liverpool by the 21st inst.

ment for life. It is a lengthy document, occupying nduced to reciprocate her love.

three columns of the Albany Atlas, The reprieve was issued the day before the executions were to have

Accounts from Mexico are of the most pacific character, the southern republic thinking it best policy to spare at once their dollars and their territory, both of which would, in case of hostilities with their neighbours, be lost to them. The Mexican government now desires to have a boundary defined, to acknowledge Texas as one of the United States, and to continue on the best terms possible with the sister republic. Generals Paredes and Arista, who together hold the reins of government at Mexico, are both favourable to the treaty, and had issued a proclamation that they would suppress any opposition that might

be made to it. The last advices from the "army of occupation" in l'exas represent the existence of a great anxiety to return home, there being no fighting in prospect, not much to eat, and no pay forthcoming. An imme-

diate recall was looked for.

The Britannia brings home the Governor-General of Canada, Sir Charles Metcalfe (who leaves his government on account of ill health), family, and suite. Lord Cathcart is Governor of Canada till

another is appointed.
We learn from the commercial accounts brought by the Britannia that the greatest excitement had prevailed in the New York and Montreal corn-markets, in consequence of the accounts from England. Flour had risen to the extraordinary price of 7 dollars 25 cents in the former place, and to 7 dollars 6 cents in the latter. It had subsequently declined

to 6 dollars 75 cents. THE RIVER PLATE.

Recent accounts from the River Plate state that the united English, French, and Monte Videan forces had ascended the River Uruguay as far as the falls of the river at Salto, and that in its progress up they had expelled the troops of Rosas from the towns of Paysandu and Mercedes. Their object in ascending the river is understood to have been to open a communication with General Paz, who is at the head of a force of from 5,000 to 6,000 men, cavalry and infantry, in the province of Corrientes. If it should become necessary these forces may be brought down to Monte Video, in which case the united strength of the Correntino army, of the garrison of Monte Video, of the French and English Marines, and of the regiment of British infantry just landed at that city will be sufficient to sweep away the army of Oribe if it should not break up or surrender of its own accord, aset is confidently expected that it will. Since the capture of the Buenos Ayrean fleet, neither the army of Oribe not that of Urquiza can have received any sort of supplies from Buenos Ayres, and now that Mercedes and Paysandu have been occupied by Monte Videan garrisons, their retreat from the Monte Vid-

ean territory is nearly impossible.

The joint declaration issued by the Ministers Plenipotentiary of England and France, on declaring the city and territory of Bucnos Ayres in a state of blockade, is an eloquent and well-reasoned state paper, and fully justifies the course taken by the re-

presentatives of the two nations. MASACRE IN SYRIA.

We take the following from the Times: — At Giubisihir, near Tripoli, in Syria, the Ottoman troops wishing to force the inhabitants to deliver up their aims, a revolt had taken place, and 900 of the Turkish troops had been massacred.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

DEATH OF THE BISHOP OF JERUSALEM .- ALEXAN-DRIA, Nov. 30 .- On the morning of the 26th wereceived from Cairo the melancholy news of the death of Bishop Alexander, of Jerusalem, who, it appears, died only five miles distant from Cairo, on the desort. He was accompanied by his lady and daughter. FRENCH PROFITMONGERS .- A considerable sensation

has been created in Paris, by the announcement that M. Gabrielde Isot, a brother of the stockbroker who has just failed, has committed suicide by blowing out his brains, at Grenelle. It was also stated at the Bourse that a very large speculator has become insane in consequence of heavy losses.

> THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE. [From the Tyne Mercury.]

Whatever may be the jealousies which exist between rance and the other great Continental powers, Austria and Russia, there are strong symptoms that, as far as the power of this country is concerned, there exists a mutual understanding between the Czar and the French Government, and that the United States of America are a party to this "triple alliance." Let us not be misunderstood nor our meaning distorted. We have no intention, not the slightest, either of saying or insinuat. ing, that any treaty with provisions of this tendency exists between these three powers. Far from it. We believe it an understanding merely, based upon such treaties of a commercial nature as may exist between the parties. But though not engrossed upon paper or parchment, signed, scaled, and delivered, it is not the less virtually a tripartite alliance amongst these three powers, to cripple, wherever they can, the power and influence of England by their joint action, and especially her naval

We may be asked what evidence we have of this? We

answer, there exists much evidence, though it is to be

sought for from a distance, and does not lie exactly at the surface. In the first place, there can be no doubt that in Greece and in Egypt the French and Russians are inited closely at this moment to destroy, as far as it may be accomplished, all British power in the Mediterranean When the Greek revolt against the power of the Porte first broke out, England was seduced into it by the specious pretext of establishing constitutional liberty there. whilst the Russians aided in this work of freedom, as it was cunningly called, for the sole purpose of weakening and of alienating the Turkish power. For Russian purposes the battle of Navarino was fought and won, principally by British skill and courage, and whilst by that untoward event" French and English blood were spilt, Russia reaped the fruits. The Porte was alienated from England as well as from France, and, as it were in despair, resigned herself to the fatal arms of the Russian as a friend and protector. In the meantime, Greece was made a kingdom, and Otho, of Pavaria, a heavy German, arbitrary and stupid, sent to reign in Attica, as the successor of Pericles and Alcibindes! What is the result? Otho has got a huge loan from England, of which he will neither pay principal nor interest; whilst France and Russian influence are supreme, and Coletti, notorious for his hatred of England, is made Prime Minister. In Egypt the same result has followed. Russia cajoled Austria and England into the fatal treaty of 1840, which at once insulted France, and threw Mehemet Ali, the Egyptian ruler, into the arms of that power. Thus France has, as it were, the bribe of Egypt (the great object of her covetousness) in hand, in order to induce her to wink at Russian aggression on the other side; and to balance the possession of Alexandria. and an open over-land road to India, against the spectacle of a Russian army in Constantinople, and the Dardanelles blocked up by Russian fleets and batteries. On the American continent we see the same game playing. France his enemies as to his complicity in the assassination friendly alliance to be directed against the naval supremacy of M. Leu, and describing the unjust and cruel treat- of England. They begin by resisting the English right of search, whether in the case of slave-trading or hostilities. They proceed by shutting out virtually, and setting at naught all the claims of England upon any portion of the west coast of the North American continent. Russia, in furtherance of this move, claims downwards to latitude 54 deg. 40 min., whilst Congress asserts that their claim overlaps that of Russia, and extends to latitude 55 deg. In China the same tactics are proceeding with. France and the United States are both negociating treaties of commerce with the Emperor's commissioners. The American treaty, it is known, violates the conditions of their commercial engagements with Great Britain; whilst France, it is believed, is struggling hard to obtain the cession of the Island of Chusan, a prize which, if obtained, will probably be shared between them and the The whole of the insidious plot is the result of a

tacit determination on the part of these powers to cripple the foreign trade, and break down the naval power of England. They know this naval power alone has given England the preponderance which she has attained. Her military power is trifling; but well do they know the truth of the aphorism of the great Bacon, "the power of the seas is the abridgement of a monarchy." The discovery of steam navigation has rendered the adventure of destroying the English "abridgement," an easier task in their estimation. Hence the insidious system, under which France, Russia, and the United States, by building steam frigates, under the guise of "packets," are secretly trying to collect a navy, the united force of which may be an over-match for all that England can muster. That these three navies will, in the event of a war, be united against that of England, let no man doubt. Whilst Louis Philippe lives, it is probable no open aggression on the part of France may take place: but his family can only continue to govern by yielding to the ruling passion of the French people, which now is to break up, by means of this coalition, the hated supremacy of this country. The designs of Russia on India are no secret. In Hindostan they are as well known, and as openly admitted, as any other political truth: whilst in America the determination of the Republic to sway the whole continent, from Labrador to the isthmus of Darien. is not concealed. We would counsel all concerned, that to hope to buy off this animosity by commercial concessions, is hopeless and suicidal. They will take all they can get in that way; and when concession has found its limits, and weakness gets fairly ashamed, force will be applied to obtain the rest. That the rulers of this country are becoming alive to these truths, is now tolerably evident, and if they want further demonstration, it will soon be afforded them.

Fire on Clerkenwell Green.—On Wednesday morning, between the hours of twelve and one, an alarming fire broke out upon the premises belonging nothing certain had transpired as to the nature of President Polk's Message, or the intentions of the well-green. The firemen and police exerted themselves to the utmost, and by two o'clock they happily succeeded in extinguishing the flames.

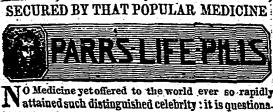
THE ANTI-RENTERS.—COMMUTATION OF SENTENCE. A YOUNG DAMSEL, near Plymouth, who attempted, without success, to poison herself, declared she was clamation, commuting the sontence of death passed impelled to attempt self-destruction in consequence on Van Steenburgh and O'Connor for the anti-rent of her ardent affection for two young swains in the riots and murder of Steele, the sheriff, to imprison- neighbourhood, neither of whom, it appears, could be

TWO MEN BURIED ALIVE.

FORFAR.—On the forenoon of Wednesday, Dec. 10th

wood. By SAMUEL HARE, M.R.C.S. London: John Churchill, Princes-street; and may be had of all booksellers.

HEALTH, LONG LIFE, AND HAPPINESS.



its extraordinary healing virtues have not been exhibited. filling decayed teeth, however large the cavity. It is Church of England, many from distinguished issenting Mavy, also from Members of Parliament, Merchants, and last, though not least, from members of the Medical Prothe highest terms of the value of this inestimable medicine. This is a mass of evidence in its favour beyond all parallel.

The extraordinary properties of this medicine are thus

found to have revived the animal spirits, and to have imparted a lasting strength to the body.

experience their effect; the disease upon you will become less and less by every dose you take, and if you persevere

"Thirdly—They are found after giving them a fair trial for a new weeks to possess the most astonishing and invigorating properties, and they will overcome all obstinate complaints, and restore sound health; there is a return of good appetite shortly from the beginning of their use. whilst their mildness as a purgative is a desideratum greatly required by the weak and delicate, particularly where violent purging is acknowledged to be injurious instead of beneficial.

Fourthly-As a general Family Medicine they are exceedingly valuable, and no family should be without them; they may be used with perfect safety in any disease, for to every disease they are of inestimable value. John Dale, Esq., of Manchester, Lecturer on Chemistry, and Papil of the late celebrated Dr. Dalton, F.R.S., in a letter addressed to the Proprietors in London, says:-'1 beg to state I find them worthy of being recommended to the public to rtheir efficacy and simplicity, and to be really vegetable piils, containing, as they do, nothing but what is of vegetable origin. With this assurance the public need have no fear of giving them a fair trial.

"Fifthly-There is no medicine ever introduced to the public that has become so universally popular with female as Parr's Life Pills. For all complaints peculiar to females they are of most astonishing efficacy; and they are confidently recommended to them for general use. A trial of a box of these pills will at once prove the truth of This assertion.

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.

'We consider we are performing an act of humanity to the community of Van Dieman's Land in acknowledging that statements have been made to us by several persons who have taken Parr's Life Pills, with the most beneficial effect to them. Accounts of their efficacy have been furnished us by various individuals who have taken them, since the supply furnished by the patentees in England to Mr. Dowling; but they have generally savoured so much of the marvellous, that we have hesitated to make the atements public. However, we are now satisfied from further accounts given to us, that to hesitate longer would be perpetrating an act of criminal omission to our fellowcreatures, and having taken the pills ourselves with the most satisfactory result, we perform an act of duty only in most strongly recommending the use of them to the public at large. This we feel the more confidence in doing,knowing that under any circumstances they cannot do harm: and our conscientious belief is, that they Just published, Sixteenth Edition, illustrated with cases, and cannot be taken by any person without doing him good. -Cornwall (Van Dieman's Land) Gazette, Dec. 23rd, 7844.

The medicine of Old Parr is the most popular of the

present day. It has been before the public only a few years; and in this short period has firmly established itself in public favour, and has effected immense benefit to all who have obtained this inestimable medicine genuine. Hence the list of respectable names bearing evidence to the high character of this remedy, and testifying beyond the possibility of doubt the wonderful character of the medicine by the number of extraordinary and decided cures wholly resulting from its use. This medicine, solely by reason of its high character, has extended itself to all parts of the world; and therefore its healing virtues may justly be considered universal. Agents are now established in every town in the United Kingdom. and persons desirous of testing the character of Parr's Life Pills may obtain printed copies of authenticated Soho; Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street; Barth, 4, Testimonials, relating satisfactory particulars of cures Brydges-street, Covent-garden; Gordon, 146, Leadenhalleffected by this remedy. The following is a list of Wholesale agents: London-Edwards, St. Paul's Churchyard; Barclayand Sons, Farringdon-street; Sutton, Bow Church yard. Manchester-Nottershead and Co., Market-place Edinburgh. J. and R. Raimes and Co., Wholesale Druggists. Dublin-Lecky, Wholesale Druggist. Glasgow -Macleod, and Apothecaries' Company. And Retailed by every respectable Medicine Vendor in town and Bristol; Wood, High-street, Guest, Bull-street, Birming

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Beware of Imitations.

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by Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Johnston, 68, Cornhill; Barclay and Sons, 95, Farringdon-street; Butler, 4, Cheapside; Edwards, 67, St. Paul's Church-yard; and by all medicine vendors in town and country.

Advice given gratuitously to persons calling between the nours of eleven and one in the morning, and seven and nine in the evening. Where also may be had Wray's Celebrated Balsamic Pills, for the cure of gleets, impuis-Sance, strictures, seminal weakness, whites, pains in the loins, affections of the kidneys, gravel, irritation of the bladder or urethra, and other diseases of the urinary passages, frequently performing, in recent cases, a perfect suffering from the past imprudence of its parents, or inand an excellent remedy for the removal of the evil effects | quantity of four in one family bottle, for 33s., by which of self abuse. In boxes at 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. By post free, 3s., 5s., and 12s.

"A mild diuretic—a soothing balsamic—a powerful

Wray's Alterative Tonic Powders and Pills, a certain sperific for the removal of pseudo-syphilis, secondary symp-Joms, &c. 4s. 6d., 11s., and 22s. a packet. Wray's Improved Suspensory Bandages, well adapted for

portsmen, gentlemen, hunting, riding, walking, suffering from disease, relaxation, local debility, &c., approved of Best Jean, 1s. and 1s. 6d.; ditto, with fronts, 3s. 6d.; hindrance from business. These pills, which do not conknitted or wove silk, 2s. 6d.; ditto, with elastic springs, tain mercury, have never been known to fail in effecting a "a. 6d.

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perly adapted; single, 5s. 6d., 7s. 6d., and 10s. 6d., Moubles, 10s. 6d., 15s., and 21s. Physicians' and Surgeon's advice every day from eleven till one, and evening from seven till nine.

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Highness Prince Albert, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, his Majesty the King of the Belgians, Moderne yet offered to the world ever so rapidly his Majesty the King of Prussia, his Grace the Archbishop attained such distinguished celebrity: it is questionated of Canterbury, and nearly all the Nobility, the Bishops, his Majesty the King of Prussia, his Grace the Archbishop ble if there be now any part of the civilised globe where and the Clergy, Mr. THOMAS'S SUCCEDANEUM, for This signal success is not attributable to any system of superior to anything ever before used, as it is placed in advertising, but solely to the strong recommendations of the tooth in a soft state, without any pressure or pain, parties cured by their use. The Proprietors of Parr's and in a short time becomes as hard as the enamel, and Life Pill's have now in their possession upwards of fifteen will remain firm in the tooth many years, rendering exhundred letters, several of them from Clergymen of the traction unnecessary. It arrests all further progress of decay, and renders them again useful in mastication. All Aberdeen .- Messrs. Urquhart and Fullerton, druggists Ministers, from gentlemen connected with the Army and persons can use Mr. Thomas's Succedaneum themselves with ease, as full directions are enclosed.

Prepared only by Messrs. Thomas and Howard, Sur. fession, and a skilful Analytical Chemist; all speaking in | geon-Dentists, 64, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London, price 2s. 6d. Sold by their appointment by the following agents :- Heaton, Hay, Allen, Land, Haigh, Smith, Bell, Townsend, Baines and Newsome, Smeeton, Reinhardt, described by an eminent physician, who says, "After Tarbottom, and Horner, Leeds; Brooke, Dewsbury; Denparticular observation of the action of Parr's Pills, I am nis and Son, Burdekin, Moxon, Little, Hardman, Linney, determined, in my opinion, that the following are their and Hargrove, York; Brooke and Co., Walker and Co., Stafford, Faulkner, Doncaster; Judson, Harrison, Lin-"First-They increase the strength, whilst most other ney, Ripon; Foggitt, Coates, Thompson, Thirsk; Wiley, medicines have a weakening effect upon the system. Let | Easingwold; England, Fell, Spivey, Huddersfield; Ward, any one take from three to four or six pills every twenty- Richmond; Sweeting, Knaresborough; Pease, Oliver, Burslem.-Wm. Pearson, druggist. four hours, and instead of having weakened, they will be Darlington; Dixon, Metcalfe, Langdale, Northallerton; Birkenhead,-Mr. William Higgins, druggist, Chester-Rhodes, Snaith; Goldthorpe, Tadcaster; Rogerson, Cooper, Newby, Kay, Bradford; Brice, Priestley, Ponte-"Secondly-In their operation they go direct to the fract; Cordwell, Gill, Lawton, Dawson, Smith, Wakefield; disease. After you have taken six or twelve pills you will Berry, Denton; Suter, Leyland, Hartley, Parker, Dunn, Halifax; Booth, Rochdale; Lambert, Boroughbridge; alby, Wetherby; Waie, Harrogate; Wall, Barnsley; in regularly taking from three to six pills every day, and by all chemists and medicine vendors: or the proyour disease will speedily be entirely removed from the prietors will send the Succedaneum free by post to any part of the kingdom.

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MEDICAL WORK on nervous debility and the concealed cause of the decline of physical strength and loss of mental capacity, with remarks on the effects of solitary indulgence, neglected gonorrhœa, syphilis, se condary symptoms, &c., and mode of treatment; followed by observations on marriage, with proper directions for the removal of all disqualifications. Illustrated with engravings, showing the evils arising from the use of mercury, and its influence on the body. By R. J. BEODIE and Co., Consulting Surgeons, London

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London Mercantile Journal.

The authors of this valuable work evidently well under stand the subject upon which they treat; and this is the best guarantee we can give those persons to whom it is likely to prove serviceable. It is a publication which can, and ought to be, placed in the hands of every young man to guide him among the temptations of the world to which he may be subjected.—Kentish Mercury.

THE CORDIAL BALM OF ZEYLANICA; or, Nature's Grand Restorative; is exclusively directed to the cure of Sold (in bottles, 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, duty included) at | nervous sexual debility, syphilis, obstinate gleets, irregu-118, Holborn-hill, and 334, Strand, London. Sold also larity, weakness, impotency, barrenness, loss of appetite, indigestion, consumptive habits, and debilities, arising from venereal excesses, &c. It is a most powerful and useful medicine in all cases of syphilis, constitutional weakness, or any of the previous symptoms which indicate approaching dissolution, such as depression of the spirits, fits, headache, wanderings of the mind, vapours and melancholy, trembling or shaking of the hands or limbs, disordered nerves, obstinate coughs, shortness of breath,

and inward wastings. This medicine should be taken previous to persons entering into the matrimonial state, to prevent the offspring cure in the space of a few days; they have also been found heriting any seeds of disease, which is too frequently the decidedly efficacious in cases of gout and rheumatism; case. Sold in bottles, price 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, or the

one 11s. bottle is saved. The £5 cases (the purchasing of which will be a saving of £1 12s.) may be had as usual. Patients in the country tonic - and an excellent invigorating pill." - Sunday who require a course of this admirable medicine, should send £5 by letter, which will entitle them to the full benefit Stoke-upon-Trent.-Wm. Dean, druggist.

of such advantage. BRODIE'S PURIFYING VEGETABLE PILLS are universally acknowledged to be the best and surest remedy for the cure of the Venereal Disease in both sexes, including gonorrhea, gleets, secondary symptoms, strictures, seminal weakness, deficiency, and all diseases of and highly recommended by the late Mr. Abernethy. the urinary passages, without loss of time, confinement, or cure, not only in recent, but in severe cases, where salivation and other treatment has been inefficient; a perseverance in the Purifying Vegetable Pills, in which Messrs. Brodie have happily compressed the most purifying and healing virtues of the vegetable system, and which is of the utmost importance to those afflicted with scorbutic affections, eruptions on any part of the body, ulcerations, scrofulous or venereal taint, will cleanse the blood from all foulness, counteract every morbid affection, and restore weak and

> Price 1s. 11d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. per box. Observe the signature of "R. J. Brodie and Co., London," impressed on a seal in red wax, affixed to each bottle and box, as none else are genuine,

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OB- CAUTION!—Unprincipled individuals prepare the most Spurious compounds under the same names; they AND THE AUTHORITY OF THE FACULTY. TZ EATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.—A Remedy for

all disorders of the Pulmonary Organs in Difficulty of Breathing-in Redundancy of Phlegm-in Incipient Consumption (of which Cough is the most positive indication) they are of unerring efficacy. In Asthma and in Winter Cough, they have never been known to fall. Keating's Cough Lozenges are freefrom every deleterious ingredient; they may, therefore, be taken at all times; by DATRONISED by her Majesty the Queen, his Royal powerful auxiliary in the production of Melodious Enunciation.

Prepared and sold in Boxes, 1s. 11d., and Tins, 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each, by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c., No. 79, St. Paul's Church Yard, London. Sold Wholesale by Barclay and Sons, 95, Farringdon street; Edwards, 67, and Newberry, 45, St. Paul's Church Yard; Sutton and Co., Bow Church Yard; and retail by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Venders in the King-

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Seel-street, Liverpool.

RECENT TESTIMONIALS. tham Hill, near Manchester August 21st, 1845.

Sir. I am glad I have taken your advice in trying long time been troubled with shortness of breath and a bad cough, and have tried a great variety of medicines, but derived very little benefit from them; but since I is saved, also in £5 cases, which saves £1 12s. have made trial of KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES, I have vours truly, SARAH FLETCHER, To Mr. WALMSLEY, Cheetham Hill.

ALL MAY BE CURED!! BY HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. FIFTY ULCERS CURED IN SIX WEEKS. XTRACT of a Letter from John Martin, Esq., Chronick

To Professor Holloway. Sir,—I beg to inform you that the inhabitants of this island, especially those who cannot afford to employ medi cal gentlemen, are very anxious of having your astonishing medicines within their reach, from the immense benefit the most delicate female and by the youngest child; while some of them have derived from their use, as they have the Public Speaker and the Professional Singer will find been found here, in several cases, to cure sores and ulcers them invaluable in allaying the hoarseness and irrita- of the most malignant and desperate kind. One gentletion incidental to vocal execution, and consequently a man in this island, who had, I believe, about fifty running ulcers about his legs, arms, and body, who had tried al other medicines before the arrival of yours, but all of which did him no good; but yours cured him in about six weeks, and he is now, by their means alone, quite restored (Signed) JOHN MARTIN. to health and vigour.

Piles, Fistulas, and bearings-down.

A REMARKABLE CURE BY THESE PILLS AND CINTMENT -A half-pay lieutenant, lately residing at St. Helier's Jersy, whose name by request is omitted, had for three years suffered from piles and fistula, besides a general pearing down, of the most distressing nature. He had plaint, the symptoms, age, habits of living, and general last gave himself up to despair. Yet, notwithstanding this complication of complaints, together with a debili-

Extraordinary Cure in the West Indies, of Leprosy, and other direful skin diseases. June 3rd, 1844.

Mr. Lewis Reedon, of Georgetown, Demerara, writes inder the above date, that Holloway's Pills and Ointmen have cured bad legs that no doctor could manage, ulcers and sores that were of the most dreadful description, as likewise leprosy, plotches, scales, and other skin diseases of the most frightful nature, and that the cures effected there by these wonderful medicines are so numerous and extraordinary as to astonish the whole population.

Cancered Breest .- A Wonderful Circumstance. Copy of a Letter from Richard Bull, bootmaker. Tatton. near Southampton :---February 9th, 1845,

To Professor Holloway.

Sir,-The Lord has permitted to be wrought a wonderful cure of cancers or abcesses, of twelve years' standing, in my wife's breast. In the latter part of the time, eleven wounds were open at once. The faculty declared the case as past cure, several pieces of bone had come away, and I expected that my poor wife would soon have been taken from me. It was then that a friend recommended the use of your pills and ointment, which, to our utter | Tumours, unsightly Excrescences, navi materni, (or astonishment, in the space of about three mouths, healed up the breast as soundly as ever it was in her life.

I shall ever remain, Your most grateful and obedient servant, (Signed)

RICHARD BULL, Wheczing on the Chest and Shortness of Breath. Copy of a Letter from Mr. Jeremiah Casey, No. 1, Compton-place, Compton-street, Brunswick-square, London, April 25th, 1845:-

To Professor Holloway.

Sir .- beg to inform you that I believe I had been, for more than three years, one of the greatest sufferers in the world with chronic asthma. For weeks together my breath was frequently so short that I was afraid every moment of being choked with phlegm. I never went into a bed; very often, indeed, I have been obliged to pass the night without being able to recline sufficiently to lay my head on a table, lest I should be suffocated. No one thought I should live over the winter, nor did I expect it myself; but I am happy to say that I am now able to work from morning to night, and that I sleep as well as ever I did in my life; and this miracle (I may say) was effected by rubbing your invaluable ointment twice a day into my chest, and taking ten of your pills at bedtime, and ten again in the morning, for about three months.

(Signed) JEREMIAH CASEY. In all DISEASES OF THE SKIN, bad legs, old wounds and ulcers, bad breasts, sore nipples, stony and ulcerated cancers, tumours, swellings, gout, rheumatism, and lumbago, likewise in cases of Piles, Holloway's Pills in all the above cases, ought to be used with the Ointment; as by this means cures will be effected with a much greater certainty, and in half the time that it would require by using the Ointment alone. The Ointment is proved to be a certain remedy for the bite of moschetoes, sand-flies, chiego-foot, yaws, coco-bay, and all skin diseases common to the East and West Indies, and other tropical climes. Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Chapped Hands and Lips, also Bunions and Soft Corns, will be immediately cured

Sold by the Proprietor, 244, Strand (near Temple Bar), London; and by all respectable vendors of patent medicines throughout the civilised world, in pots and boxes, at 1s. 11d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each.

There is a very considerable saving in taking the larger N.B. Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed to each pot and box.

Just Published, A new and important Edition of the Silent Mend on Human Frailty. Price 2s. 6d., and sent free to any part of the United

Kingdom on the receipt of a Post Office Order for 3s, 6d. MEDICAL WORK on the INFIRMITIES of the GE-A NERATIVE SYSTEM, in both sexes; being an enquiry into the concealed cause that destroys physical energy, and the ability of manhood, ere vigour has esta-blished her empire:—with Observations on the baneful effects of SOLITARY INDULGENCE and INFECTION; local and constitutional WEAKNESS, NERVOUS TRRI-TATION, CONSUMPTION, and on the partial or total EXTINCTION of the REPRODUCTIVE POWERS; with means of restoration: the destructive effects of Gonor hea, Gleet, Stricture, and Secondary Symptoms are explained in a familiar manner; the Work is Embellished with Ten in a familiar manner; the Work is Embelished with Tell fine coloured Engravings, representing the deleterious in. fluence of Mercury on the skin, by eruptions on the head, face, and body; with approved mode of cure for both sexes; followed by observations on the obligations of MAR-RIAGE, and healthy perpetuity; with directions for the removal of certain Disqualifications: the whole pointed out to suffering humanity as a "SILENT FRIEND" to be consulted without exposure, and with assured confidence of success. My breathing was so very difficult that I exposures in success.

By R. and L. PERRY and Co., Consulting Surgeons. Published by the Authors, and may be had at their Residence, 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London; sold by Strange, 21, Paternoster-row; Hannay and Co., 63. Oxford street; Gordon, 146, Leadenhall-street: Powell. 10, Westmorland-street, Dublin; Lindsay, 11, Elm-row, Edinburgh; D. Campbell, 156, Argyle-street, Glasgow; Ingham, Market-street, Manchester; Newton, Church-

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS. "We regard the work before us, the "Silent Friend,"

as a work embracing most clear and practical views of a series of complaints hitherto little understood, and passed over by the majority of the medical profession, for what reason we are at a loss to know. We must, howwhat reason we are at a loss to know. We must, nowever, confess that a perusal of this work has left such a
favourable in pression on our minds, that we not only recommend, but cordially wish every one who is the victim
of past folly, or suffering from indiscretion, to profit by
the advice contained in its pages."—Age and Argus.

"The Authors of the "Silent Friend" seem to be thoroughly conversant with the treatment of a class of complaints which are, we fear, too prevalent in the present day. The perspicuous style in which this book is written, and the valuable hints it conveys to those who are apprehensive of entering the marriage state, cannot fail to re commend it to a careful perusal."—Era.

street, Liverpool; Guest, Bull-street, Birmingham.

all doubt .- Farmers' Journal. THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM Is intended to relieve those persons, who, by an imme constitutions, or in their way to the consummation of that Asthma, Consumption, Spitting of Blood, Coughs, &c., deplorable state, are affected with any of those previous &c., which have occurred, and been published during the symptoms that betray its approach, as the various affections of the nervous system, obstinate gleets, excesses, irregularity, obstructions of certain evacuations, weakness

This work should be read by all who value health and

total impotency, barrenness, &c. This medicine is particularly recommended to be taken before persons enter into the matrimonial state, lest, in the event of procreation occurring, the innocent offspring and increase the power and flexibility of the voice. should bear enstamped upon it the physical characters derivable from parental debility.

Price 11s., or the quantity of four at 11s. in one bottle for 33s., by which 11s. is saved; the £5 cases may be had as usual, which is a saving of £1 12s. THE CONCENTRATED DETERSIVE

ESSENCE. An anti-syphilitic remedy for searching out and purifying the diseased humours of the blood; conveying its active

nothing throughout the hody, even nor minutest vessels, removing all corruptions, contamina tions, and impurities from the vital stream; eradicating Mr. KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES, as I have for a the merbic virus, and radically expelling it through the Price 11s., or four bottles in one for 33s,, by which 11s

breathed better, and the cough is quite gone.—I am, Sir, often remain secretly lurking in the system for years, and, Saffron Walden, July 11th, 1844.

Sir,—I have used KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES these last twenty years, and have always derived benefit these last twenty years, and have always derived benefit these last twenty years, and have always derived benefit these last twenty years, and have always derived benefit these last twenty years, and have always derived benefit these last twenty years, and have always derived benefit these last twenty years, and have always derived benefit these last twenty years, and have always derived benefit these last twenty years, and have always derived benefit these last twenty years, and have always derived benefit these last twenty years, and have always derived benefit these last twenty years, and have always derived benefit these last twenty years, and have always derived benefit these last twenty years, and have always derived benefit these last twenty years, and have always derived benefit these last twenty years, and have always derived benefit the secondary symptoms, eruptions of the skin, blotches on the come to town alone, and would have been offended if the stated that she did not know how she came to do it.

A cabman proved that on Friday for the brook it was that the brook it was that the stated that she did not know how she came to do it.

A cabman proved that on Friday for the brook it was that the brook i these last twenty years, and have always derived benent nead and lace, discussion of the nose, palate, after him. A cabman proved that on Friday fore- it in. The following evidence, not received at the from them. About twenty years ago I was exceed, tonsus, and threateness and the shin bones, or any of those painful noon last deceased, who was returning from the cattle bench, was then taken:—Mr. John Saville Hammond, bench, was then taken in the saville Hammond, bench, was then taken in the saville Hammond, bench, was the saville Hammond, medicine I tried; a gentleman recommended me to try affections arising from the dangerous effects of the indismedicine 1 tried; a genueman recommended me to try anections are more medicine 1 tried; a genueman recommended me to try anections are more medicine 1 tried; a genueman recommended me to try anections are more medicine 1 tried; a genueman recommended me to try anections are more medicine 1 tried; a genueman recommended me to try anections are more medicine 1 tried; a genueman recommended me to try anections are more medicine 1 tried; a genueman recommended me to try anections are more medicine 1 tried; a genueman recommended me to try anections are more medicine 1 tried; a genueman recommended me to try anections are more medicine 1 tried; a genueman recommended me to try anections are more more more more more more medicine 1 tried; and desired to be driven to King William police, on Thursday morning, at four o'clock, to tried; a tried to be driven to King William police, on Thursday morning, at four o'clock, to tried to the tried to tried to tried to the tried to tried these LOZENGES, which I did, and found immediate retief; and I think two Boxes effected a COMPLETE cure, the Concentrated Detersive Essence will be found to be attended with the most astonishing effects, in checking physician and two surgeons, but nothing they ordered for me did me any good.—I remain, dear Sir, yours traly, To Mr. Keating.

To Mr. Keating.

J. MILLER.

P.S.—I shall always feel the greatest confidence and pleasure in recommending them.

To me did me any good.—I remain, dear Sir, yours traly, and who ever had the misfortune during their more youthful days to be affected with any pleasure in recommending them.

To me did me any good.—I remain, dear Sir, yours traly, and who ever had the misfortune during their more youthful days to be affected with any pleasure in recommending them.

To me did me any good.—I remain, dear Sir, yours traly, and who ever had the misfortune during their more youthful days to be affected with any foaming at the mouth, witness drove him to the house of Mr. M'Clure. a surgeon in Harley-street.

To me did me any good.—I remain, dear Sir, yours traly, me did me any good.—I remain, dear Sir, yours traly, me did me any good.—I remain, dear Sir, yours traly, me the most astonishing effects, in checking the reveals of the disorder, removing all scorbutic complaints, and effectually re-establishing the health of the check-string, and bid witness step into a public-the body, which he found at the station-house. Wimpole and Welbeck-street, deceased pulled the body which he found the body, which he found at the station-house, the body, which he found the body, which he found the body witness step into a public-the water. Witness did so, the water, fell backwards in the cab, and began the mouth, witness drove him to the house of Mr. M'Clure. a surgeon in Harley-street.

and offspring, from a want of these simple precautions, than perhaps half the world is aware of; for, it must be remembered, where the fountain is polluted, the streams that flow from it cannot be pure.

PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS, Office, Tobago, West Indies :- February 4th, 1845. Price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. per box,

With explicit directions, rendered perfectly intelligible to

and L. PERRY and Co., Surgeons, 19, Berners-street,

Messrs. PERRY expect, when consulted by letter, the usual fee of One Pound, without which no notice whatever can be taken of the communication. Patients are requested to be as minute as possible in the detail of their cases, as to the duration of the com-

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TEETH.

teeth, guaranteed never to discolour, break, or decay, and fixed without springs or wires, without extracting the old stumps, or giving any pain. A single tooth, 5s.; a set, £5. Loose teeth fastened. Scurvy in the gums effectually cured. Stopping decayed teeth. Price 4s., Davis's Hermastican: all persons can use it them-

Mother's Marks,) noli me tangere, and indolent Ulcers remediable. Just Published (third edition) price 3s. 6d. MANCER &c. EXTIRPATED WITHOUT THE

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PERFECT FREEDOM FROM COUGHS IN TEN MINUTES AFTER USE. ND a rapid cure of ASTHMA AND CONSUMPTION, A COUGHS, COLDS, and all Disorders of the Breath and Lungs, are insured by

DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS. The truly wonderful powers of this remedy have called forth testimonials from all ranks of soviety, in all quarters of the world. The following will be read with interest :-CURE OF A FOURTEEN YEARS' ASTHMATIC

COUGH. Extract of a Letter from Mr. Edward Pretton, Coal Merchant. Hull.

Dated April 6, 1845. by the use of LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS, from a distressing Asthmatic Cough, with which she was affected for the last fourteen years, I feel a great desire that her surprising cure should be made known, for the benefit of those suffering as she did, &c .- Yours, &c., Edward PRESTON.

ANOTHER CURE OF RUPTURED BLOOD VESSEL

OF THE LUNGS, AND COUGH,

Extract of a Letter from Henry Huntley, Esq., 12, Albany-Terrace, Old Tiverton Road, Exeter. March 30, 1845. GENTLEMEN,-I ruptured a blood vessel of the lungs about three months since, which being partially recovered from, a most troublesome cough succeeded. I tried every thing that my surgeon, friends, and self could think of.

Wafers might be useful. I tried them, and a single Wafer taken when a fit of coughing was about to commence, never once failed of giving it a complete and instantaneous check. A lady also, a friend of mine (and who, by-the-bye, is

without alleviation. It was at length suggested that your

in her 66th year), is, or rather was, troubled with a hard distressing cough. She used them, and wonderful was the relief she experienced, &c.

(Signed) HENRY HUNTLEY. The following particulars of RAPID CURE of ASTHMA of FOURTEEN YEARS STANDING, are from Mr. J. E. BIGNELL, Holyhead Road, Wednesbury, and addressed

to Mr. Ledbury, Surgeon there :-September 6th, 1845. Sin,-When I had the first box of Dr. Locock's Wafers from you, I was labouring under one of those attacks of asthma, to which I have been subject now, for about fourteen years. I have had the best medical advice the

G. E. BIGNELL. your most obliged,

IMPORTANT TO ALL WHO SING. From S. Pearsall, Esq., of her Majesty's Concorts, and Vican Choral of Lichfield Cathedral.

Lichfield, 10th of July, 1845. GENTLEMEN, -A lady of distinction having pointed out to me the qualities of Dr. LOCOCK'S WAFERS, I was induced to make a trial of a box, and from this trial I am happy to give my testimonial in their favour,-I find by allowing a few of the wafers (taken in the course of the day) to gradually dissolve in the mouth, my voice becomes bright and clear, and the tone full and distinct.

They are decidedly the most efficacious of any I have (Signed) ever used. SAMUEL PEARSALL.

THE ABOVE TESTIMONIALS ARE SELECTED FROM DIFFERENT AND DISTANT PARTS OF THE KINGDOM. The particulars of many hundreds of cases may be had from every Agent throughout the Kingdom and on the

NOTICE. FICTITIOUS TESTIMONIALS to Medicines, are so commonly published, that the proprietors of Dr. Locock's Wafers, will feel obliged to any one who will take the trouble to investigate any of the Testimonials published by them-this may be most readily done, as the cures are wish to enjoy life, for the truisms therein contained defy ticity of a case before it is published.) Any one may therefore, (if at a distance, for One Penny the Post,) prove derate indulgence of their passions, have ruined their the genuineness of any one of the 300 cases of cures of

> last Twelve Months. Dr. LOCOCK'S WAFERS give instant relief, and a rapid cure of Asthmas, Consumptions, Coughs, Colds, and all disorders of the Breath and Lungs. To SINGERS and PUBLIC SPEAKERS, they are invaluable, as in a few hours they remove all hoarseness,

They have a most pleasant taste. Price 1s. 13d. 2s. 9d., and 11s. per Box. Agents .- DA SILVA and Co., 1, Bride lane, Fleet-Street, London. Sold by all Medicine Vendors. CAUTION .- To Protect the Public from Spurious Imitations, Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners have caused to be printed on the Stamp outside each

genuine. Sold by one or more Agents in every Town in the Kingdom.

These Lozenges contain neither Opium nor any proportion of the house of the greatest importance, as that Drug.

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These Lozenges contain neither Opium nor any proportion of the greatest importance, as the deceased died before his arrival there. Verdict—warrant, and the witnesses were bound over to proportion of the greatest importance, as the deceased died before his arrival there.

our community was thrown into an awful state of excitement, owing to a report having got abroad that William Brown and ____M'Leish, two labourers here, had been Brown and _____M. Leibn, the property a well on the property of Mr. Barclay, writer, situate a small way to the perty of Mr. Darcia, On going to the spot we observed With explicit directions, remarks personny throughout Europe to be a great concourse of people, consisting, we should supervise every capacity, are well known throughout Europe to be a great concourse of people, consisting, we should supervise of poless than 1.000. The well, which is pose, of no less than 1,000. The well, which is about gonorrhea, both in its mild and aggravated forms, by imgonorrhea, by imgonorr gonorrhea, both in its mild and aggravated torms, by the mediately allaying inflammation and arresting further of the dwelling-house, and close upon a stone wall, forming the boundary or enclosure of the property. We Gleets, strictures, irritation of the bladder, pains of the heard that both of the men were alive, though closely maded into the well by narte of the public. Gleets, strictures, irritation of the blander, parts of the rubbish, the wooden loins and kidneys, gravel, and other disorders of the urinary passages, in either sex, are permanently cured in a work at the top of the well having faller down. This short space of time, without confinement or the least ex- had been occasioned by part of the boxing having this short space of time, without confinement or the least exway. M'Leish was said to be uppermost. His body was The above medicines are prepared only by Messrs. R. quite free excepting his feet and ancles, which were en. tangled among the beams of wood; and Brown was en. closed a small way down from him, and was forced into a stooping posture, though quite uninjured. Hundreds of the people in the town were then engaged in cutting a large trench into the garden leading to the well, and about mid-day, when these operations were suspended, information was sent to the Procurator Fiscal, who immediately proceeded to the spot. The stonework at the twice undergone an operation, but to no purpose, and at occupation. Medicines can be forwarded to any part of side of the well, and the staircase leading from the road the world; no difficulty can occur, as they will be securely to the area, were taken down, so as to remove the pressure from the top of the well. The people continued to tated constitution, he was completely cured of all his infirmities, and restored to the full enjoyment of health by these justly renowned medicines, when every other means had failed.

The work in the trench all day, and in the evening by the usual, at 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London, punctually, from Eleven till Two, and from Five till Eight. On Sundays from Ten till Twelve. Only one personal visit is required from a country relief. was proposed, at the outset, to M'Leish to take him out, Messrs. Perry and Co. to give such advice as will be the means of effecting a permanent and effectual cure, after all other means have proved ineffectual. wood would be sure to fall and suffocate Brown, and Va.B.—Country Druggists, Dookseners, Fatent mentane with venders, and every other shopkeeper, can be supplied with any quantity of the Cordial Balm of Syriacum, the Concentrated Detersive Essence, and Perry's Purifying Specific Pills, with the usual allowance to the Trade, by cific Pills, with the usual allowance to the Trade, by concentrated Detersive Essence, and Perry's Purifying Specific Pills, with the usual allowance to the Trade, by concentration of the contract of t and his comrade M'Leish did what he could to encourage and support him. Upwards of fifty of our townsmen generously volunteered their services to work during the night. On the following day (Thursday) the men con-MASTICATION and Articulation Improved and Guaranteed.—Messrs. DAVIS, Surgeon-Dentists, tinued to dig in the pit by turns. A small gas pipe was inserted through the rubbish to Brown, and soup and stimulating liquors were conveyed down to him through 123, Pall-mall, opposite the Haymarket, and 1, New the pipe. A small hand-saw was also conveyed down this Bridge-street, corner of Fleet-street, continue to supply small aperture, and he cut through a beam of wood which was lying across his breast, and thus got himself relieved, Throughout Thursday Brown's spirits continued to rally, while those of M'Leish, from the pain of his injuries, fell somewhat. Brown, in his turn, encouraged him, Throughout this day the sheriff and our burgh authorities remained upon the spot, stimulating the men in their selves, as full directions are enclosed, and can be sent per humane exertions; and to do them justice, they really wrought nobly. It was fondly anticipated throughout the day that the men would be extricated from their perilous situations by the afternoon. Afternoon came, and still they had to penetrate further down, until they got as low down as Brown. By ten o'clock at night the workmen reached the necessary depth, but they now became apprehensive of danger from the boxing KNIFE: being a new, safe, and efficacious mode giving way and the rubbish falling down; and of treating scirrhous and glandular Diseases. By P. | fears were also expressed for the dwelling house giving BATTYE, M. R. C. S., 5, Woburn Place, late 21, Finsbury way, since its foundation was somewhat endangered by the process of digging. At this time we cannot fail to notice the noble-minded and gallant conduct of our towns. man. Mr. Alexander Grant, coal merchant. He had continued to work night and day since the accident occurred, and now, when every person was shrinking back from venturing further than they had done, he boldly volun. teered to go down and peril his life to relieve the men. provided any of his fellow workmen would work with him by turns: but all shrunk back from the bold and perilous enterprise. By this time the Rev. Messrs. Chug. ston. Stephenson, and Low, Sheriff Roberson, our burgh authorities, and many hundreds of our townsmen, had thronged around the spot, all intensely anxious regarding the issue of the operations. A consultation was held by the sheriff, ministers, and workmen, when it was resolved to suspend operations-to send expresses to Dun. dee and Glamiss, for Messrs. Eddy and Bluckadder,

> be as we fondly anticipate.—Arbroath Guide. MURDER OF SIR LAWRENCE JONES, BART.

engineers. During the night the men were engaged in

supporting the lower part of the building. By four

o'clock, Mr. Leslie arrived from Dundee. Mr. Blackadder

was from home. Mr. Leslie, on surveying the spot, ap-

peared to have his fears regarding the success of their opera-

tions. He immediately gave orders to send to Arbroath

with all expedition for iron screws to pierce the parti-

lay in the nature of the soil. Had it been of a clay con-

sistency and not of sand, it would have been far safer,

and more easily cut through. We understand that Mr.

Leslie was also apprehensive of the building giving way,

and gave orders to get strong trees to support it. Mean-

time, our community was in an awful ferment, work is

almost suspended, and all are waiting with breathless

suspense for the issue. We may mention that Brown

and M'Leish have wives and families dependent upon

them, and none can tell the piercing anguish which these

women are subjected to. God grant that the issue may

The Impartial, of Smyrna, of the 28th ult., con

tains the following account of the murder of Sir

Lawrence Jones, Bart., by a party of brigands:-"On the 6th, at two o'clock in the afternoon, two English gentlemen, viz., Sir Lawrence Jones, Bart., and Captain Twopenny, left Macri for Smyrna; they were accompanied by a Greek dragoman of the name of Nicoli, and also three conductors. On the night of the same day they all slept at Karghi, and the next day, at twelve o'clock, they found themselves at the foot of the moun. tain called Khassils-Bel, where they stopped to breakfast; during this repast one of the conductors observed to the dragoman that two or three Zhybeeks were at a distance in front, but as he in a short time lost sight of them the voyagers were undisturbed and their route was continued, But they had not proceeded more than six minutes on their journey, when they were suddenly assailed by a warm fire of musketry from behind one of the rocks of the mountain. Sir Lawrence Jones fell dead as well as neighbourhood could afford, including two physicans at the Greek Nicoli by this fatal discharge; Captain Two-Birmingham, and one in Wolverhampton, but with no penny was also grievously wounded. The robbers, withsuccess. My breathing was so very difficult that I ex- out the least fear of being recognised, approached and began to take possession of everything which they could lay their hands upon. Captain Twopenny miraculously escaped from being dispatched. One of the brigands had already pointed his pistol to the chest of the wounded captain, when a fellow brigand turned the aim of the pistol, and it went off in a different direction. Having remained for about an hour and a half upon the stage of the field of murder, the robbers departed. Captain Twopenny, aided by his conductor, with difficulty remounted his horse. It was not until after atwelve hours fride that the suffering gentleman arrived at Macri, weltering in his blood, which was running from his numerous wounds. He had done everything in his power to take with him the remains of his departed and unfortunate triend, but could not succeed. He was satisfied with cutting off a lock of his hair, and taking a ring off his finger (which had escaped the rapacity of the robbers), as a sort of souvenir to his afflicted family. On his arrival at Macri, his first care was to look after the body of his companion, which was brought to Macri on the 9th, as well as that of Nicoli; both of them were buried in the Greek chapel, with all the ceremonies and rites of that faith. This affecting news has produced the most

melancholy sensation amongst the English residents at

MURDER OF AN INFANT BY ITS MOTHER, AT FO

MONTON.—On Friday night, December 12th, a highly respectable jury was impanelled before Mr. Higgs,

coroner for the Duchy of Lancaster, at the police station-house, Edmonton, to investigate the circum-

stances connected with the death of Emily Huntsman, aged five months, who is alleged to have been drowned by its mother, Eliza Huntsman, aged 21, all recent, and the Names and Addresses are always added in full, (care being taken to ascertain the authen.) and a single woman, in the water of a running brook near the Angel, at Edmonton. The accused, who was in the custody of the police of the N division, had been charged at the Petty Sessions, on her own confession, with having drowned her child. She was present during the inquiry, and was supported by her mother, the wife of a respectable tradesman in the parish, both of whom were accommodated with chairs. The evidence of the discovery of the body was to the following effect :- It appears that the aecused had been living with her aunt, Mrs. Willis, at Lower Edmonton. On Wednesday afternoon she called upon her cousin, Mrs. Stacey, the daughter of Mrs. Willis, with whom she had tea. The deceased was with her. About half-past seven o'clock the accused, after Mrs. Stacey had put on the child's nightclothes, took it away. On leaving, she went towards her home; but she afterwards proceeded in a contrary direction, towards the brook, which is in a lonely spot in Stanley lane, where she took off the bonnet and cap of her infant, which she placed on Box, the words Dr. LOCOCK'S WAFERS, in white Letters on a Red Ground, without which none are genuine.

Solution. Soon after, Mrs. Stacey called with the deceased's day clothes, and observed, hearing that the accused Sudden Death of an Antiquary in a Cab.—On deceased to bed. Mrs. Willis observed, "She has Monday, Mr. Wakley, M.P., held an inquest at the st. Marylebone workhouse, on the body of Wm. house?" At that moment the accused came down Mrs. was upstairs, that she supposed she was putting the deceased to bed. Mrs. Willis observed, "She has not the ability of the same than the shear than the same Price 11s., or four notities in one for 20s, by which 11s. Its aved, also in £5 cases, which saves £1 12s.

Venereal contamination, if not at first eradicated, will often remain secretly lurking in the system for years, and, although for a while undiscovered, at length break out upon the unhappy individual in its most dreadful forms; or else, unseen, internally endanger the very vital organs of existence. To those suffering from the consequences which this disease may have left behind in the form of which disordered his intellect occasionally.

Dt. Marylenone workhouse, on the body of Wm. Francis Harrison, Esq., aged 57, a gentleman of the Royal Antiquarian Stacey exclaimed, "Where is your baby, Eliza?" The accused ejaculated, "Oh, my baby—my baby; there, there the sate of that it was in the water, near where the which disordered his intellect occasionally. He had

prosecute.

g Christmas Garland.

.. Welcome, Christmas-welcome, Christmas. Oh! a reveller bold art thou! With the misletoe and holly Wreath'd around thy jocund brow: Though the blast is bitter piercing, and the year is well nigh dead, Frankly smile thy frank rough features

Out among thy berries red." Most inopportunely for our Christmas reflections the political world is just now agitated by the old reautomime, "The Ministerial Crisis; or, stock pantomime, stock paintenance, and antistered Crists; or, The In's and the Out's," which, though often performed, and always terminating in giving dissatisfaction to the great majority of John Bull's family, nevertheless, when reproduced, is sure to be immensely attractive—for a time. The movements, meetings. intrigues, and trickeries of Whigs and Torics-

"A plague on both their houses"at present form almost the only subject for report and comment in the press, daily and weekly. We might "as well be out of the world as out of the fashion," and, therefore, the Northern Star is constrained to, in some measure, devote its columns to the "absorbing topic" of the time. Not however

"all-absorbing," for there is one other matter which very largely occupies our columns this week-the proceedings of the Chartist Land Conference. The silence of our contemporaries on the meeting and doings of that "Conference" is a remarkable proof of the corruption and partisanship of the public journals generally. The great majority of our contemporaries are just now chanting their songs of triumph over the downfall of the Peel administration, each, also, labouring to outvie the other in fierce denunciations of what they call the "Landlords' monopoly," each devoting column after column, and page after page, to the doings and sayings of every scheming politician, ambitious agitator, and party parasite, who, "at this crisis," mumbles by the minute, or harangues by the hour, against the "horrid bread tax." While the "teachers and "horrid bread tax." While the teachers and leaders of public opinion" are thus aiding and abetting an agitation which they know has for its object not the benefiting of the people, but the transferring the monopoly of power from one class of oppressors and schemers to another class equally the relentless enemics of labour; at the same time they pass over, as utterly unworthy of notice, the proceedings of a body of men who really belong to the people, and whose constituents are of the people. The difference between the Chartist co-operators on the one hand and the Whig League agitators on the other, is, that the former are honestly bent upon destroying the "Landlords' monopoly," and all other monopolies, while the latter only aim at the transfer of monopoly from one class to another, erecting the despotism of money in lieu of the despotism of hereditary privilege. Therefore it is that the precious "anti-monopolist" journals, the tools of the profitocracy, will not report the doings of the really honest and consistent "antimonopolists." Hence, too, a reason why so much of this paper should be occupied with the proceedings of the Manchester Conference. The which proceedings being reported at great length, renders it imperative that we should, on this occasion, be as brief as pos-

If we have no sympathy with the sham "anti-monopolists," we have as little with the avowed "monopolists," and if, as the "signs of the times" betoken. their fall is near, we shall hail it with exultation,more especially as we shall then have but one enemy to combat with, an enemy strong and insolent, but who will present the last obstacle between us and freedom. Well would it be for the millions if the hour of that last combat had come. Crucified between the conservative land-robber on the one hand. and the ambitious money-juggler on the other. Christmas time presents gladsome associations to but few of the unhappy toiling people, and the time honoured greeting, "A merry Christmas," sounds a mockery in the ears of

sible.

THE SHELTERLESS POOR! There's joy in the palace, there's grief in the cot, The rich have abundance, but poverty's lot Is fugitive hope, ever chased by grim care, Till the vision dissolves in the gloom of despair! There's sport for the squire, for the lords of the soil, But what is to solace the children of toil ? Where revels are rife in the mansion and Court. No sport is for the. —they're of fortune the sport! There are laws the swoln wealth of the rich to secure. But the "Poor Laws" alone are the laws of the poor. Stern winter approacheth, he rides on the blast.

And Myriads must perish before he hath pass'd; The ragged, the wretched, must shiver and die, Ere the ice-crested monarch, stern Winter pass by. Yet the yule-log shall blaze in the homesteads of mirth, While penury droops o'er its emberless hearth, And the storm-gusts rush cold thro' the windowless shed, And pierce the gaunt inmates—nuclothed and unfed. Ah! is there no pity, for those who endure The sharp-biting season—the shelterless poor ?

Let the poet Souther answer the two last lines of the above :-

"Petitioning for pity is most weak, The sovereign people ought to demand justice." And, let us add, ought to take it. What spectacles of misery this huge metropolis presents! What a hideous contrast of wealth and woe, riches and rags, may be seen any hour, in the great thoroughfares where the rich exhibit their splendour to gratify their vanity, and the destitute make public their loathsome wretchedness to obtain the miserable means of prolonging the burden of life. We happen to be peculiarly well or ill situated for observing these revolting contrasts—the bloated idler and the destitute toiler, the pampered lady and the female mendicant, the petted lap-dog and the famishing child-the icy indifference, the brutal cruelty of the one class, and the despairing misery and spirit-broken demeanour of the other. Our London readers must all be conversant with the reality of the following sketch :-

"STARVING!" 'Tis a cold and gloomy winter's day, Heavy and damp with fog; And a squalid wretch on the pavement way Is crouching down like a dog; Like a poor and famished dog that, now, Neither cart nor truck may draw, That squalid wretch with care-worn brow, Puts forth his skeleton paw. On the surface flat of the pavement stone-

Cleansed with his ragged cuff-He chalks, he chalks, with moan and with groan, Sketching his work in the rough. Chalking-chalking-chalking away,

Characters fair, in colouring gay; A record of misery, talent, and want, With bungry belly and fingers gaunt. Passengers hurry, hurry along, With sorrowful hearts, or gay; Rich and poor-a motley throng-

Pass over the pavement way; But none save the needy, slacken their speed, To gaze on the writing there; None but the wretched can tarry, to read That famished wretch's prayer He has chalked and chalked all his chalk away,

Making the very pavement pray; And show us how stones may come out in print, To soften with pity men's hearts of flint. Mockery!-cruel mockery all! In a land of mocking and groans

Where the pamper'd steed feeds high in the stall, While Men starce on the stones! One word, one only-appears on the stone!

In characters bold and fair; But oh! that word is of skin and bone! " Starping" is written there. Starving, in flourishes chalked on the ground, Starving in colours so gay,

Like the rich who can revel in luxury round Our famishing forms of clay. Starving-starving-starving! With maddening hunger and cold,

While the holy bishop is carving His viands on dishes of gold! Oh, the shir ring wretch may hide his head, And his eye so hollow and dim, For life to the fat church livings has fled,

And Death may grapple him. Oh, land of mockery, wealth and wo, A land of riches and rags, Where the idler rides in pomp and show,

And the toiler starves on the flags!-Mockery-mockery-mockery all : A land of mocking and groans,

Where the pamper'd steed feeds high in the stall, While men starve on the

London has its hundreds of churches and chapels,

and its thousands of parsons, priests, ministers, and other "religious teachers;" all sects, at least all

Christian sects under the sun, are to be found here, so that the "Irish gentleman in search of a religion" might very well have accommodated himself without extending his travels beyond the "great wen:" yet, despite this array of priestcraft's forces, London is the best place in the world for bringing all religious systems into contempt. We defy any man who has a heart to feel and a brain to think,—unless he be a wretched coward, who dares not think,-we defy any such man to witness "life in London," and not ask himself the question of the Leicester stockinger, If a God existed, would he permit such a state of things?" A state of things in which the men who have tilled the land and grown the food are landless and foodless, and, therefore, wander through London streets starving; in which those who make the clothing are destitute of all needful raiment; in which those who build the houses are themselves houseless, "the foxes have holes, and the birds have nests, but the sons of men have not where to lay their heads." We think it is WEITLING, the German Communist, who, in one of his discourses observes, on the home

sumers fly to the south, their warm nests left empty:

their nests, which the sparrows take possession of for Ok wern't we glad, what fun we had! at yonder village their own comfort. Why should homeless, naked creatures, in sight of splendour and luxury, slowly be frozen to death? Have not the people built and furnished all these nests? Have they not a greater right to them than the sparrows who have not built

We have before us a host of poetical favours from correspondents who have offered their assistance in twining our garland, to each and all we return our Sitting before the vicarage door, at moonlight we were thanks, at the same time, we must confess that our friends' contributions offer but very little suitable for the occasion.

WILLIAM JOHNSON, Knaresborough sends us two pieces entitled "The Chartist's Grave," and a Your gatherings all you gave to me, full twelvepence was He occasionally raised his head to listen to the more im really good, and, though not suited for the "Garland" shall be inserted at a future time. The 'Ode" is not so good, it contains many good ideas, and some good lines, but there is no perfect verse but the first :—

Arise, ye sons of Freedom, Chartists, rise! 'Tis jolly Christmas pays her visit here, Behold she comes fresh from the Eastern skies, And claims a merry portion of the year. Arise, and with heart-pleasing Bacchus cheer Her glad approach. Let all be joy and glee. Lo! happiness and mirth with her appear. To drive away each trace of misery, Giving the jocund season to festivity.

Mr. Johnson can write if he will only take a little trouble; a very little would enable him to furnish us with a "Christmas Rhyme" we could give entire. Perhaps we may hear from him before next Christ-

Anos Horseman, the "mill-boy," sends us "a piece of humble and original poetry," accompanied by a very sensible note. We are desirous to give our friend every encouragement, and it affords us pleasure to observe that his present is superior to his former attempts; we, nowever, cannot give the entire of the "mill-boy's" rhyme, it is too faulty, as well as somewhat too lengthy. The following are fragments

THE WORKING MAN'S CHRISTMAS COMPLAINTS AND HOPES.

BY AMOS HORSEMAN, THE MILL BOY. How pale! how meagre is my haggard frame! Horrid my prospect, hated is my name! I live, 'tis true, yet living scarcely know, Or feel the gifts of heaven to man below. But in this noisome cell I draw my breath. Worse than the charnel house, the abode of death; For there no hunger haunts the sacred gloom, No wretchedness invades the silent tomb.

I drag of life the length'ning toil, And as day follows day in misery moil, Destroy my happiness and waste my health To appease the insatiate, greedy gorge of wealth; While idlers filling high the sparkling bowl, Their worthless limbs on Tyrian purple roll, And drink to welcome this their Christmas Day, That comes, they say, to "drive dull care away." Welcome: oh. heavenly time, to this dark cell. And from my soul each cloudy thought dispel.

Thou dos't before me a clear mirror place, Which shews the past, when many a merry face, Sprightly with happiness and joyful glee Around me smiled away sad misery. Behold the loving partner of my life, Too plain I see my ever faithful wife; And as I gaze through Time's sad looking-glass, Methinks I watch her wretched by me pass, Hungry and ragg'd, but no one to assuage The pangs of famine or fierce winter's rage. I lov'd her dearly, yet would hasten by Her death, attended by the Poor Law spy; How from her wasted form they shut me out-When Death on dismal pinions play'd about. They heeded not her death-bed's last request :-That in my arms once more she might be prest; That I should close her eyes in quiet death, And with a kiss receive her latest breath. Yearly remembrancer to me of grief, Thou bring'st no soothing comfort, nor relief. Time was, when seated near the merry blaze. My children form'd the joys of happier days: Three lads, robust and str ng, were then my pride, Two daughters chaste my chief delight supplied. Woe pierces deep my heart since they are gone, And I thus destitute am left alone. Some o'er the glassy face of ocean's wave Have crossed, themselves from England's ills to save; Have torn the tender ties that bound them here To seek on foreign shores a land more dear-Where bastiles ne'er arise for misery's sound To groan within, nor signs of want are found; But bread to fill the starving poor is given, And on them smiles the favouring face of heaven. Others, but why with sorrow rack my heart? Why pierce my soul with undeserving smart? But list! the solemn sound breaks on my ear Of our church bells; by heaven, 'tis sweet to hear The peals which draw us to the house of God, And bid us tread the steps which he ne'er trod, With holy sanctity and reverence due, The wolf, who from the pulpit dares to view

And blame the poor, and preach contentment's les To him who starves beneath a straw thatch'd cof. Darest thou, O impious wretch, thou tool of gold, By whom heaven's precepts ever have been sold, Insult the poor? Did'st ever thou proclaim To great and wealthy in God's holy name, That they should give from their unbounded store Of mammon's heaps to fill the starving poor? Did'st ever thou proclaim the lesson grand? "They should enjoy the fruits who till the land." The variegated web that they who weave An ample wage should for that web receive. Ah! no; the fatten'd parsons no such creed believe. But bursting the thick mist of tyranny, I see the glorious form of liberty.

Beware, ye people, lest the glorious light Of liberty be veiled in dismal night Of never-ending tyranny again. Beware, And like the golden-belted bees, prepare To drive each drone far from the honied hive, That those who labour hate may never thrive On the rich produce of your toiling hands. Cling to the brilliant boon, herself commands That ye now raise the flag of liberty, And on this island gem let all be free, The people's rights and Charter your grand motto be.

J. E., Derby, is quite right as to the species of poetry we desire to see in the Star, but, unfortu- and not find the "charmed leaves," still there cannately, he has failed in his attempt to work out his not be much difficulty in cultivating that charm of good intentions. W. C., Derby, is thanked for his life, a kindly heart, wanting which even magic enthusiastic letter, but his "poetry" is inadmissible. We should be useless, if not mischievous. The generous-hearted man, though he may be poor, and courage him to "try again." He writes very sensibly in prose, and by that we would advise him, in all his inability to entirely banish the sufferings of his friendship, to abide. W. B., Doncaster, is but fifteen years of age—a very reasonable excuse for writing unpoetical "poetry." We advise our correspondent to read and think for the read and the read and the read and think for the read and the to read and think for the next five years, by the end of which time he, probably, may be no indifferent a thousand means will present themselves to him, by rhymester. C. A., Stalybridge-The subject and aim the exercise of which he may at least alleviate the of your lines do you honour, but the lines are not several other correspondents, have our best thanks, Christmas," a happy home, a blazing hearth, a wellalthough their contributions are inadmissible. The

other and more suitable occasions. But it is time we said something about "Christmas." Happily, the poets have not left us altogether unprovided with the means of gratifying the expectations of our readers. The piece we are about to give we extract from that talented periodical, the "Dublin University Magazine" for the present month. It is not too much to say that, beautiful as is Burns's "John Anderson my Jo," Mr. Palmer's "Song" is a vast improvement on that of the immortal Scottish bard. We must find fault with its the song of his happy partner:-

A SONG OF A PLEASANT OLD WOODMAN AND HIS WIFE JOAN, AT A CHRISTMAS FIRE.

BY E. P. PALMER. Come! Jock o' the wood, my jolly old man! get up and bar the door. The feathery sleet, with frosty feet, is dancing on the moor:

With a whoop and a call, in every hall, the Christmas sports abound.

And ditties are sung, and the sweet bells rung, the simple village round. Untether and fling the curtain down, and cuddle in the

You shall be the king of the feast, and I shall be the queen. And we'll drink good rest to the merry old times! we'll living in the above street. It appeared that a few

chirrup of kith and kin, (The nut-brown ale I brewed myself, before the frost an election for pensioners in the Holborn Estate came in.)

So bow to the rule of reverend Yule, in sunshine and i And thrust your shoulder next to mine, to keep your old

wife warm. Gaffer! my joy! how many a time, we ne'er shall se I pressed my chubby cheek to thine, at yonder glistening again,

pane. And beckened you in to the sanded floor, with infant lov and glee, And lured you with your blushing face, to laugh along I twined your locks with the dingle flowers, whilst will with me:

berries you prest Unto my lips, then sank to sleep upon my baby breast. My mother stayed her whispering wheel, and gave u kisses sweet, She loved so much to hear the sound of our little dancing

feet: Look up my dear old charming chuck! and never turn less state of the English poor-homeless, and exposed askew! to bitter frosts and chilling damps, whilst idle con-

Your not ashamed of me I trust !-I'm never ashamed of you! "The swallows also fly to the south, leaving empty

school!

stoolthose of the swallows?" Reader, ponder on the And how you kept my kirtle wide, and dragged it from the thorn !-And how we went, with coat and hood, to sing the carols

dither and stare,

To have to sing our songs again, before the lady's chair. And you kissed me under the sycamore tree, and I kiesed

you again. glades were red. My mother nursed the baby dear, my father was in bed,

When, oh for shame! that night you came, with misletoe bough to call, With bungling words (and "a lame excuse is worse than

none at all"); And aye we sat in the brave old screen, and aye we looked and sighed Alack! our simple hands were free, our cunning heart

Mother she brewed the buttered quart, and bade us drink it up: But aye, you looked at me and sighed, and aye, looked in the cup. You never nestle so near to me-or play such antics now!

You always drink your measure up. God bless your dainty brow! Think of the gay December time, you took me for your Ep and down the bolls were rung; I never left your side

So proud of me as your loving bride, you called me pink and rose, And we danced beneath a holly-bough, in all our Sunday clothes. Lord help me! how you twirled me round, and made my

colour rise! And I can't tell which were brightest then, your buckles or your eyes. The squire he gave a thumping goose, your rival sent a

Heaven forgive your wicked face, and all your youthful Next Christmas eye, the parson came, and blessed our lovely twins.

My lady sent a silver pound, tied in a silken purse ;-

Soon, soon the honey-moon unwilling was to bide, Father and mother went to dust, our pretty children died: A famine came, the labouring men committed crime for You hinted once of doing so; I wished that you were

dead; "Struggle on bravely!" still I cried. You did, my dear and won, 'Twas bitter strife well ended, and fortune well begun, We'd a cow and a nag, a pig and a cart, and hearty chil-

dren three, And merry we danced each first of May, around the haw thorn tree; Ah; then came happy Christmas, they almost drove us mad.

The cradle always squeaking—the children always glad. We're grey old people, Jock o' the Wood! but grieving won't avail We've seen our younkers settled, so we'll sit and drink our alc. Come, take your fiddle from overhead, and never yet whisper nay, I'll show you the lilt I danced for you upon our wedding

day: I've got the same blue kirtle on, the same red kerchief too. And you've the self-same smiling face, which looks "as good as new."

Strike up! strike up! my lithesome lad, twang out lusty strain! I'll foot it on the Christmas kearth, around and round again. There's music! music! in my heart, and mirth upon my

tongue. You never played so well before-I never felt so young. Give me a kiss? you Jock o' my heart! as sweet as love can tell! Give me a dozen, you Jock o' my heart! dost love thy old

wife well ! You bring the tears into my eyes, and burn my heartstrings too. But why should I weep? sweet lad of my love! Let's drink a drop with you!

For my cup is out, and I think I hear, or the wind talks over the moor, There's some one tittering, yirking, whispering, joking at the door. Sure it must be our children's sons, coming with wonted

rhymes To sing a carol round the hearth, and wish us happy times! I guess they've heard our silliness. I'll set me down and

Jock! hide the fiddle on the rack, and let the darlings in I' good faith this heartsome song has, with its sweets, not a little mitigated the sourness of spirit in which we commenced this "thing of shreds and patches." What would we not give to see the reality of the above happy picture? What would we not give to be listening to the song of some "canty auld name. wife" pouring forth her hearts overflowing feelings

in the words of Mr. PALMER (a genuine and right | Beyerman : Joseph Rueleou. worthy son of the muse)? Even the imaginary picture is enough to almost make us unmindful of the obliged to leave the court, and sin and suffering, wrong and sorrow, so rife in this best of all possible worlds." But a truce to moralising—

"Come send round the bowl and be happy awhile; May we never meet worse in our prilgrimage here, Than the tear that enjoyment can gild with a smile, And the smile that compassion can turn to a tear."

For this week we must pause; next week we hope to give the second wreath of our "garland." Reader, in all sincerity, we wish thee a "merry Christmas." Would that we could become possessed of the "four-leaved shamrock," a "merry Christ-mas" we would ensure thee. But though even SAMUEL LOVER, himself, might search in vain

"In all the fairy dells,"

"Dry the mourner's tears," sorrows he cannot wholly dispel, and thus earn the W. C. S., Arbroath; J. B., Durham; blessings of the unfortunate, and the self-approval of Say what it contained. About half-past one or two o'clock Commercial-road; H. W., Westminster; and his own heart. Reader, again wishing thee a "Merry the captain sent for me into the cabin to read the logblessings of the unfortunate, and the self-approval of say what it contained. About half-past one or two o'clock lacerated about the leg. loaded table, a "friend and a bottle to give him," we me. I told him I knew partly what was in it, for it had favours of one or two other friends we reserve for wish thee to act toward thy fellow-creatures in the been read over to me, and before I told him the evidence

> but realise the poet's dream-" For we would play the enchanter's part, In casting bliss around, And not a tear nor aching heart, Should in this world be found."

MACKENZIE'S NEW AND IMPROVED TOAST-MASTER.-At this festive season this little work will be found highly useful. Then he cut me in three places with a highly useful. The purchaser thereof will find an title, which is certainly a misnomer; it would, unimmense supply of toasts and sentiments suitable for public dinners, convivial meetings, harmonic aston: I was, sir. doubtedly, have been more properly called "The for public dinners, convivial meetings, harmonic as-Christmas Song of a Happy Old Wife to her Hus-semblies, and private parties. Not the least imband," seeing that the husband does not sing at all. like "John Anderson," he is merely a listener to speakers when required to give a toast, or return through my cheek, and he inflicted a wound on my wrist. In horse case the died on Friday last, and with reference to whose case of this little work is, the "Hints to cut me on the ear and divided it. He run the sword right room, and there discovered the deceased enveloped in several letters signed "Humanitas," have appeared through my cheek, and he inflicted a wound on my wrist. In horse case the deceased enveloped in through my cheek, and he inflicted a wound on my wrist. speakers when required to give a toast, or return through my cheek, and he inflicted a wound on my wrist. The function of flame. Her husband was in the room, and the room cannot fail to be the result of Mr. Mackenzie's 'hints." We had intended to have given several specimens of the good things contained in this little work, but cannot find room. Its price, however, places it within the reach of all, and to all we re- I have mentioned, I mean—and the captain began cutting curred, but as she was in such a deplorable state she usual preliminaries the coroner and jury proceeded to commend it as a most agreeable and useful com- at them.

> FATAL EFFECTS OF "GOOD FORTUNE."-On Monday Mr. Bedford held an inquest at the Old George, Stanhope-street, Clare-market, on the body of Henry Solomon, aged 73, for many years a respectable tailor. days since deceased was the successful candidate at Charity, and that ever since he displayed great excitement, caused by joy at his good fortune. His election insured him £30 and a residence in the almshouses, when completed. He received the first instalment of his pension on Wednesday last, and this augmented his excitement, and on Friday evening last he was found in an apoplectic fit in his bed-room. The attack terminated fatally in a few hours.

Mr. Lovett, the parish surgeon, who attended him, and afterwards opened the body, attributed death to sanguineous apoplexy, produced by great mental emotion. Verdict—"Natural death." ACCIDENT ON THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

Bristol, Tuesday.—An accident of a melancholy

description occurred to the guard of the goods down train, which left Bristol at twelve last night. Upon the train starting from the Weston-super-Mare Junction, the guard attempted to jump upon it, but missed his footing, and his head striking against the

THE MURDERS ON BOARD THE TORY.

And how I screamed to see you stand, a dunce !- upon the FIFTH EXAMINATION OF CAPTAIN JOHNSTONE On Tuesday, after the disposal of the night charges, And how we gambolled in the lanes, on many a breezy George Johnstone, late master of the Tory from Hong Kong, was again brought before Mr. Broderip, at the Thames Police-court, charged with the wilful murder of time Gair came out of irons. No more injuries were done William Rambert, William Mars, and Thomas Reason, on the high seas, within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty of England.

The prisoner was in a very weak state, and was lifted out of the van. Soon after twelve o'clock he was assisted And will and nill! they dragged us in, and made us into the court, and accommodated with a seat in the dock, when he resumed his old position-resting his head on the edge of the dock, and grasping it with both hands. portant portion of the evidence when it affected him.

The voluminous evidence relating to the murders of Rambert and Mars, the first and second mates, and Rea-Loud waved the flame in the winter's wind, the winking son, able seaman, has been so fully detailed that it would e needless to recapitulate it. No additional testimony was gone into relating to the deaths of the three men, and the case, as far as the alleged murders were concerned may be regarded as complete. The proceedings of Tues day related entirely to occurrences which took place in the British Channel, and were of a most appalling nature The witnesses (with one exception) who appeared yesterday to charge the prisoner with wounding, cutting, and maiming, exhibited scars and wounds, and the faces of several were disfigured by repeated discharges of gur powder. The seaman described as Joseph Morris, who was conveyed on board the Dreadnought hospital-ship the day the Tory arrived in the river, was examined for the first time. He is lame and disabled for life. The evidence of the wounded man in some measure implicated another person, named French, who, after the death of Rambert, was appointed chief mate, and it also came out the royal mast-head, and David Johnson was ordered to that the captain was frequently intoxicated on and after the 23rd of September, when the disastrous occurrences which afterwards took place commenced.

Thomas Gair, seaman, was first sworn and examined He deposed: I was put in irons on the 1st of November, previous to making land, on a false charge of threatening to take away the life of French, one of the crew. I was in irons eleven days. On the 7th of November the captain sent for me into the cabin. Upon entering the cabin I found Andrew Nelson and Burton there. The captain ordered me upon my knees directly I entered the cabin, and then commenced cutting at me with his cutlass. He ordered the man French to load his pistols and fire at me, and to put a double charge of balls in the pistols. The man put no balls in, but he fired at my face and head several times with charges of powder. The captain said if he did not load and fire as quick as possible he would take his life. After that the captain cut me several times on the head, and then placed the point of the cutlass to my side, and his hip against the hilt of it, intending to thrust me through.

Mr. Symons: State what he did, not what he intended Gair: He said he would run me through. He was intoxicated and staggered, and the sword made a slip and went through my clothes inflicting only a slight wound on the side. He then took the cutlass and hove it at me. It went through my clothes and entered my shoulder, He then took the cutlass in his hand and ordered French refreshment, was sent away in the police van to to fire at me again, but he did not do it that time. He then ordered me on the table, and when I got upon it he Westminster Bridewell. As the van drove away the shoved me off with the point of the cutlass. Shortly after that the carpenter called out to pump the ship. I went upon deck, but was not able to man the pump. I tried to do it, but could not. A very few minutes afterwards I was ordered down into the cabin. I stopped there some time, and as the captain did not make his appearance, I was taken up and put in irons, and put into the lower forecastle.

Mr. Symons: How many cuts did you receive ?-Witness: I received eighteen cuts on my head and face, and two stabs in my left shoulder, two in my left breast, two in my left side, one in my left thigh, and one in my right arm, I had several more cuts in different parts of my premises in the various departments. During the well, of Thornhill Briggs, Yorkshire, dyers.

Joseph Morris, seaman, who has been on board the was now brought from that place for the first time. On being desired to state all that he knew after the was out of order. At a little past one o'clock nearly ship had arrived in the Channel, he said he was a all the hands were upon the premises, and every

The witness began to speak in English, but expressed himself so imperfectly, that Mr. Beyerman, an inter-preter, was sworn to translate his evidence. He then old one—situate inside the mill near the engine. deposed as follows:—The day the pilot came on board I house, blew up with a tremendous explosion. was called down into the cabin, and the captain asked me entire of the new end of the building was shattered of 3s. 3d. in the pound, payable a fill I had heard the crew say anything about him forward. to fragments, falling principally inside, and burying was called down into the cabin, and the captain asked me entire of the new end of the building was shattered castle-upon-Tyne, any Saturday. William Reay, of Walker, North I was upon my knees. He said to me, "You know all about it, you son of a b----." At the same time the captain was striking me with the cutlass, and here is

the cabin-boy, and ordered him to bring a loaded pistol. He aimed at my stomach, but the pistol missed fire by burning the priming only. He then called the boy to bring him more powder, to prime afresh. He then fired, tion to their injuries. turning his head aside from me, and dropping his hand rather. The ball went through my thigh and through as soon as I was wounded. The cook then caught me, used their utmost exertions until midnight to extri-

Mr. Broderip directed the interpreter to ask the witness how he snelt his name, and to write it if he could. The interpreter put the question, and he said the man could not write, and that Joseph Morris was a borrowed

Mr. Broderip: What is his real name ?--Mr The witness was immediately taken so ill, that he was

Barry Yelverton, an apprentice, was called, and told Channel. He said the day the pilot came on board, the captain was speaking to me and French about the men being cut so, and said, "Now, boys, we will send them all aft, and swear a mutiny against them." The night before that he took me into the cabin and took a strand, tore the shirt off my back, and leathered me for the space of an hour or two. The next morning my eyes were black, and my neck all swelled, and he said to me,

a wonder I did not kill you." When the crew came aft, I got up and went into the larboard after cabin. They were firing away with pistols. Mr. Symons: Who was firing ?-Yelverton: The captain and French. Sometimes the captain fired, some-

"Yelverton, I am sorry for what I have done to you; it's

times French. Mr. Symons: In what state were the crew ?-Yelverton: They were all quite sober. Sometimes they were standing and sometimes knceling, as the captain ordered them. that both the latter will recover.

When I went into the cabin, I saw French and the captain

Missing.—Agnes Coulston and Elizabeth Coulston,

Missing.—Agnes Coulston and Elizabeth Coulston, shoot at Nelson and Gair, and cut them a good deal with a cutiass, but French cut the most at that time, more sovere than the captain. Well, sir, I was in the cabin

when Morris, the Frenchman, was shot. William Burton, a seaman, deposed. I performed the duties of second mate after the death of Mars. On the 7th of November I was put in irons. About ten o'clock seriously: on that day the pilot came on board. The captain and pilot went down below. In about half an hour they came up again, and the pilot took a parcel on shore, but I can't spirit in which we would act towards thee, could we I had to give was, that Rambert and Mars came and pulled me out of my berth to come aft and secure the cabin doors. He said that was not what I told him, and that they came to bring me aft. I related to him the evidence I had given before. He took a soup plate he was an inquest at St. George's Hospital, on the body of drinking soup out of, and threw it at my head, but it did Frances Allen, aged forty-five years, lately residing at and said I was going to give false evidence, and said I derick Saunders stated that he lodged in the same

Mr. Broderip: Where you in irons at the time ?-Bur

and bring the crew aft, and he brought Nelson, Allison, it over the deceased, who appeared to be burned com- ton, the Rev. Mr. Packman, Mr. Pritchard, high- and Tucker. They got to the bottom of the cabin stairs, pletely over the whole surface of the body. She was bailiff of Southwark; Mr. Walmesly, Dr. Marsden, when the light was extinguished. The captain and French sung out, "Mutiny, mutiny! to arms!" They began to pull the crew into the cabin -- the three persons

Mr. Broderip: Now had the crew anything in their hands at that time ?—Burton: None, sir. There was no | but how caused there was no evidence to show. mutiny going on. There had been no threatening or mutinous language used by the crew. Mr. Broderip: Did the crew make use of any threat-

ing gestures ?—Burton : None, sir. A light was brought and he began cutting at them for his own pleasure. They were on their knees at the time. He ordered French to load his pistols and fire them as quick as he possibly could, and said if he did not he would have his life. French began firing at Gair and Nelson. Me fired four or five different times, and then he put the pistol to my ear, and said, "You -, I'll shoot you." Mr. Broderip : Who said that ?- Burton : French, sir.

Mr. Broderip: Were you in irons at that time? Burton: Yes, sir; in handcuffs. French put the muzzle of the pistol to my ear and fired. It was loaded with powder only. He struck me two blows with the lock of a carpenter called out to pump ship, and we were all ordered on deck. I went into the long-boat, where I was ordered, and there I stopped all night. Henry Slack, an apprentice, confirmed the evidence o

William Dunn, the cook, in addition to confirming the Mr. Broderip asked, did French fire with powder and ball, or with powder only?
Witness: He fired with powder and crumbs of bread.

but we were both called into the cabin again. The men were sent on deck again. In a few minutes I was again sent for them, and I sent down three only. Thomas Gair was one. The captain was in the water-closet asleep at the time, and I told the three men to go upon deck. Thomas Gair was put in irons again. I can't say at what afterwards.

Mr. Broderip: Were you in the cabin when the Frenchman who shipped as Joseph Morris was shot ?- Witness: Yes, sir. Mr. Broderip: State what took place. The witness confirmed the statement of the French

Robert Thompson deposed: On the day the pilot came on board, I was at the wheel. The top-gallant sail was carried away, and the captain sung out for his cutlass and pistol, and told the men if they would not look sharp and sent for me down into the cabin. He told me to go on | this addition; and leather is also effectually secured my knees, and he asked me what made me give my arms from injury by the same agency.

mate, to take my life?" "French said, "Yes he did; if Whittle, are also running short time. Notice is it was me I would take his life this minute." The captain given of a reduction of the weavers' wages at Mr. F. held up a cutlass, and was going to run me through, but Sleddon's mill.—Preston Guardian. he altered his mind, and struck me on the arm with the handle of it, and struck me with the point of it on the handle of it, and struck me with the point of it on the arm and on the side. He sent for David Johnson, and had failed—that the liabilities amount to nearly began cutting at him too. He began kicking both of ut £500,000—that it was extensively concerned in the with his feet, and after he had been doing that for some time he told us to kiss the sole of his foot. Mr. Humphreys: Stop-did you kiss the sole of his

foot ?-Witness: Yes, sir; both of us. I was ordered to bend another topsail. In about an hour I was sent for into the cabin again, and he sent for William Beresford, and questioned him about a log-book one of the men was keeping. The remainder of Thompson's evidence was a There is still a difficulty of obtaining constant emconfirmation of the statements of the other witnesses, ployment experienced by many of the best tradesmen. describing the cutting and wounding of the crew generally | On Moday last, Causey side-street was literally in the Channel, and the shooting of Morris. Andrew Nelson, a Norwegian, corroborated the evi- ment.—Renfrewshire Reformer.

dence of Thompson. This witness was also stabbed by the Captain who cut him about in a dreadful manner, pation of the speedy removal of the duties, is pouring He received several cuts on the shoulders, and was stabbed in the groin. (The witness then turned himself houses are nearly filled, and the demand for them round, and exhibited a large plaster, which covered the daily increasing. back of his head.)

Mr. Broderip; Did the prisoner cut you there !-Nelson: Yes, he did. He cut my head open with a sword. He cut and made slashes at me, and I bled most dread-The poor fellow, who was in a weak condition, was

ordered to stand down. Mr. Broderip asked the prisoner if he had any thing to say in defence.

Mr. Humphreys advised his client to say nothing; and he exclaimed in a low tone, "No, sir." Mr. Broderip: Then it is my duty to remand you on these several charges until Tuesday next. The prisoner, who was in a very exhausted state, was then assisted out of the dock, and, after partaking of some

mob outside gave vent to their feelings by a yell of

SHOCKING EXPLOSION AT BOLTON. NINE LIVES LOST.

Bolton, Tuesday.—Yesterday afternoon an explosion of a steam-boiler, attended by a frightful loss of life, took place at the cotton-mill of Messrs. Rothwell and Kitts, in this town. The mill in question is an and Kitts, in this town. The mill in question is an large old mill, to which, in the year 1833, a new end was built, and about 250 hands were employed on the Hellawell, James Northcliffe, and John Beaumont Helladinner-hour yesterday, it is understood-for at present Joseph Morris, seaman, who has been on heard the Dreadnought hospital-ship since the arrival of the Tory, to start the engine, for the purpose of the mill working after dinner, when it was found that the air-pump exertion was being made to get the air-pump in order, the engineer, Mr. Kitts, and one of the overlookers, great part of the persons employed thereabouts, and in the rooms above, in the ruins. The workpeople in the old part of the mill being completely astounded the mark. [The Frenchman pointed to a sear on his temple.]

Mr. Broderip: With the flat or the edge of the sword?

Mr. Broderip: With the edge of the sword. He then called bricks and rubbish, they tore up the floors and got bricks and rubbish, they tore up the floors and got bricks and rubbish, they tore up the floors and got bricks and rubbish, they tore up the floors and got bricks and rubbish, they tore up the floors and got bricks and rubbish, they tore up the floors and got bricks and rubbish, they tore up the floors and got bricks and rubbish, they tore up the floors and got bricks and rubbish, they tore up the floors and got bricks and rubbish, they tore up the floors and got bricks and rubbish, they tore up the floors and got bricks and rubbish, they tore up the floors and got bricks and rubbish, they tore up the floors and got bricks and rubbish, they tore up the floors and got bricks and rubbish, they tore up the floors and got bricks and rubbish, they tore up the floors and got bricks and rubbish. out at the lower windows. Many of them were much hurt in their endeavours to escape, but it is quite preposterous to attempt any enumeration or descrip-

Of course the report made by the explosion drew rather. The ball went through my thigh and through many people, including the county police, to the spot, my leg, as I was upon my knees. I then ran upon deck and the good natured-people of the neighbourhood and brought me down again. When the cook took me below, he said, "This man is wounded." The captain answered, "Take him away." I went then upon deck, and stowed myself away under the long boat, under some sails. This is all I have to say.

I used their utmost exertions until midnight to extribution of the ruinous mass. The entire of the new end was a heap of rubbish, and the defective boiler was hurled, torn in an indescribable form, into the yard of the railway company, on the opposite side of the mill wall of

Several surgeons, including Mr. Sharpe (of the Dispensary) Messrs. Ferguson, Hampson, and Chadwicke, were speedily on the spot, and many persons were extricated from the ruins, some of them severely injured, but we give a list of those found dead in mingham. the ruins, and the others who were taken to the Bolton Dispensary, where we understand they are doing

The following is a list of the dead and wounded.

the ruins.

ruins quite dead. Priscilla Scholes, taken dead out of the ruins. Alice Edge, a young woman, taken dead out of the Thomas Mort, a boy, about seven or eight years of age. Had taken his brother's dinner, and was warming himself at the boiler door. His brother Richard

was also much hurt, and was taken to the dispensary A young man, named William Fletcher, was also much hurt, near the same place; but it is believed

dead. At seven o'clock last evening the groans of both were heard under the ruins.

fallen from the top story of the building, and is much

A young woman named Farington, and two others whose names we did not learn. Mr. Kitts, one of the owners of the mill, who is much stunned, but is believed not to be much otherwise hurt.

not strike me. He ordered French to put me in irons. No. 6, Alfred-road, Kensall New Town, who died About seven o'clock that night he called me into the cabin, under the following dreadful circumstances:—Frehouse as the deceased, who occupied a room on the first floor with her husband, a bricklayer. On the morning of Sunday last, about a quarter to one o'clock, witness was awakened by hearing loud cries where she expired at half-past one on Sunday after-"That the deceased died from the effects of burns,

service of the Blackwall Railway Company as guard, at the Limehouse station met with the following accident:—The poor fellow, who is but twenty-two years in his opinion it was essential to the inquiry thatthe of age, and only three weeks married, had just re- three girls should be present. After a warm discusturned from breakfast to assume his duties at the sta- sion, the inquiry was adjourned until Tuesday tion. Having got on the wrong side for his carriage, next. he was about to cross the line, when seeing a carriage coming in he became undecided, hesitated for a moment, and then attempted to retreat. In doing so, he fell, and the flange of the wheel passed over his legs, crushing the left thigh in the rail, and grinding the bone and flesh to a jelly. The other foot was pistol on the head. About half an hour afterwards the also severely lacerated. He was removed to the London Hospital, where the leg was amputated. At one o'clock the same day, but little or no hope of his re-covery was entertained.

CAPTAIN JOHNSTONE OF THE SHIP TORY .- This individual, whose name is familiar to the whole kingdom, and by this time in many places beyond it, as being accused of fearful and appalling murders on the high seas, is a native of the parish of Dunnet, in the county of Caithness. He served his apprenticeship to the sea, on board the George Sinclair, of Wick, and since he had command of the Tory, resided, when home, at Liverpool. He is married to a cousin of his own, who belongs to Orkney. His father was long an elder in the church and parish of Dennet.-

John o' Groat Journal. Collectors of Books will not be sorry to learn, that a few drops of oil of lavender will ensure their stow the sail, he would blow their brains out. He gave libraries from mould. A single drop of the same will me a cut on the head with a cutlass, and a cap I had on | prevent a pint of ink from mouldiness for any length was cut through. The fore-topsail blew away, and he of time. Paste may be kept from mould entirely by

up to Mr. Rambert, the chief mate, to take his life? I SYMPTOMS OF DECLINING TRADE.—The two woollen told him I did not. He called for Richard French, and mills in Preston are now only working from light to said, "Did not this fellow give up his arms to the chief dark. A cotton mill in Moor-lane, and another in

EXTENSIVE FAILURE.—It was rumoured in Liver-South American trade, and that several houses, &c., in Liverpool are deeply implicated.

WHITECROSS-STREET PRISON.—There are 130 prisoners in Whitecross-street for debt, of whom only seven bave been committed under the Small Debts' Act. PAISLEY .- STATE OF TRADE, -Trade here is, we

crowded with workmen on the look out for employ-Foreign Corn.—Leith.—Foreign grain, in antici-

VILLAGE MISERY .- A labouring man of the name of Hardon, of Stratton Audley, near Bicester, has, with his wife and child, for some weeks been residing in the cattle open pound in that village, with only such temporary covering as they could throw over themselves. This village, like most others, does not

contain cottages enough for the poor .- Aylesbury

BOLOGNA SAUSAGES.—The police of Brussels, says a Brussels paper, last week made a seizure at the shop of a carculicr, of twenty killogrammes of horse flesh, in a very high state or putrefaction, which had been in preparation for making the famous Bologna sausages.

Bankrupts, &c.

BANKRUPTS.

(From Tucsday's Gazette, December 16, 1845.) William Kearton, of 13 and 14, Lamb-street, Spitalfields, cheesemonger—Michael Jones, of 48 and 49, Theo-bald's-road, grocer—Thomas Pool, of 9, Princes-road, Notting-hill, builder—William Gill, of Leadenhall market, poulterer-William Humphryes, of 58, Haymarket, hotel keeper—Frederick Cordaroy, of Liverpool, hatter—James

Thomas Topley Barker, of Sandiacre, Derbyshire, cotton doubler, first dividend of 3s. 9d. in the pound, payable at 13, Waterloo-street, Birmingham, any Thursday. John Palmer, sen., and Thomas Topley Barker, of Stapleford, Nottinghamshire, cotton doublers, first divi-dend of 3s. 8d. in the pound, payable at 13, Waterloostreet, Birmingham, any Thursday.

Thomas Bourne, of Liverpool, corn factor, first dividend of 10d. in the pound, payable at 11, Eldon-chambers, Liverpool any Thursday pool, any Thursday. Richard Nicholson, of Stocton, bookseller, first dividend

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

of 3s. 3d. in the pound, payable at 57, Grey-street, New-William Reay, of Walker, Northumberland, ship builder, first dividend of 8d. in the pound, payable at 57, Greystreet, Newcastle upon Tyne, any Saturday.
Thomas Johnson, sen., William Johnson, and Charles
Mann, of Romford, Essex, bankers, dividend of is, in the

At the Court of Bankruptcy, London. Edward Phillip Harding, of Gravesend, Kent, hosier, January 6, at twelve—Joseph Tinson, of Farringdon, Berkshire, inkeeper, January 6, at one—François Gautier, now or late of Gould-square, Crutched-friars, City, merchant, January 6, at eleven—William Dettmer, of 50, Upper Marylchone-street, pianoforte manufacturer, Jan. 6, at half-past eleven—James Hart, of Greenwich, Kent, william January 6, at half-past eleven—James Hart, of Greenwich, Kent, Luiden January 6, at half-past eleven—James Hart, of Greenwich, Kent, Luiden January 6, at half-past eleven—James Hart, of Greenwich, Kent, Luiden January 6, at half-past eleven—James Hart, of Greenwich, Kent, Luiden January 6, at half-past eleven—James Hart, of Greenwich, Kent, hosier, January 6, at half-past eleven—James Hart, of Greenwich, Kent, hosier, January 6, at half-past eleven—James Hart, of Greenwich, Kent, hosier, January 6, at half-past eleven—James Hart, of Greenwich, Kent, hosier, January 6, at half-past eleven—James Hart, of Greenwich, Kent, hosier, January 6, at half-past eleven—James Hart, of Greenwich, Kent, hosier, January 6, at half-past eleven—James Hart, of Greenwich, Kent, hosier, January 6, at half-past eleven—James Hart, of Greenwich, Kent, hosier, January 6, at half-past eleven—James Hart, of Greenwich, Kent, hosier, hosier

In the Country. John Pearson, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, fellmonger, January 9, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptey, Newcastle-upon-Tyne — Charles Yates, of Stafford, banker, January 16, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Bir

CERTIFICATES to be granted, unless cause be shown to the contrary on the day of meeting. Edward Phillip Harding, of Gravesend, hosier, January 8—Thomas Pemeller, of 31, Tysoc-street, Spaficids, coal merchant, January 8—Mark Barnes, of Woodbridge, Safso far as is known to the authorities of the police.

Dead.—Edward Rothwell, aged 23, nephew of the late owner. His parents live at Carlisle. He was learning the business, and was instantly killed in the street adjoining the mill, by some missile striking him.

The dead out of the police.

Merchant, January 16—John Spofford, of Chatham, linendraper, January 13—John Harvard, of 59, Brookstreet, lampmaker, January 9—Charles Best, of 5, St. James's-walk, Clerkenwell, printer, January 7—Hugh Jones Owen, of Madeley, Shropshire, surgeon, January 16—Robert Shanklin, of Salford, druggist, January 18—Robert Shanklin, of Salford, druggist, druggist

lico, January 7. Peter Greenhalgh, the manager, taken out of the CERTIFICATES to be granted by the Court of Review, unless cause by shown to the contrary, on or before January 6.
George Luckin, of 327, High Holborn, boot maker—
John Dawson, of Spotland and Manchester, calico printer —Thomas Davies, of Liverpool, merchant—James T son and John Thompson, of Leeds, stock brokers.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED. John Stevens and George Alexander, of 6, Clement's-inn, civil engineers—William Munt and Thomas Jackson, of Leyton, Essex, bricklayers—Charles James and Arthur James, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, share brokers—George Taylor and William Foord, of Old Brentford, plumbers that both the latter will recover.

Missing.—Agnes Coulston and Elizabeth Coulston,
Sisters; both buried in the ruins, and no doubt both

doed. At cover of classification, and recover and Robert Taylor, of Church-street, Stoke man Bardwell, jun., and Frederick Bardwell, of Sheffield, stock burden. stock brokers—Jonathan Swaine, John Swaine, William Wood, William Bell, and John Wilcock, of Coll-mill, oth were heard under the ruins.

Mary Allen, also known to be under the ruins.

Much Hurr.—In addition to the others above Alfred Willsea Barber, and Frederick William Thompson. named, the following are much hurt, though not seriously:

The engine-driver likely to recover.

A youth named Heaton, a mechanic: He had fallen from the top stery of the building and is much fallen from the top stery of the building and the top stery of the building an Lainson, of Rotherhithe, linen drapers — John Prest, Francis Stewart Hall, and Robert Forbes, of Halifax, linen drapers—John Bryan Lucas and Charles Ireson, of Kingsthorpe-Jodge, Northamptonshire, lime burners — James Wyllie, Mary Wyllie, and Andrew Wight, of Long Island-mill, near Carlisle (sofar as regards Andrew Wight) Joshua Schofield and James Collin, of Oldham, machine makers—George Smith and Robert Worthington, of Manchester, bankers — Robert H. Clark, and William Clark, inn. of Hirmingham grocers—William Bridges Adams jun, of Birmingham, grocers—William Bridges Adama, Samuel Adams, and William Alexander Adams, of Fairfield Works, Bow, carriage builders (so far as regards William Alexander Adams)—Timothy Genn and Daniel Genn, of Sheffield, grocers—William Ward and Thomas Borrow, of Manchester, shirt manufacturers—James Platt, Lanes Tools and William Bloth Coldward. James Toole, and William Platt, of Oldham, iron founders (so far as regards James Platt)—John Owen and Abraham Hopkins, of Swansea, woollen manhfacturers.

-An inquest on the body of Susannah Stephens, who placed in a cart and removed to the above hospital, and other gentlemen connected with and interested in the Free Hospital. The receiver and other officers noon. Witness asked her several times how it oc. of the London Union were in attendance. After the could not speak as to the origin of the fire. Verdict, 'View the body, and on their return the coroner in-"That the deceased died from the effects of burns, quired if the officer of the City of London Union was present. The answer was in the affirmative. The coroner asked if he had taken three patients to MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT AT THE BLACKWALL RAIL-way.—On Tuesday, about eleven o'clock in the fore-noon, a young man named Francis Burnand, in the the hospital on Wednesday, the 19th of November?— The officer: My son did. The coroner: Where are these patients now?—Officer: One is still in the hospital, but I don't know where the other two, Ann Morgan and Ann Lever are. The coroner said that

THE ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL.—CORONER'S INQUEST.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE GREAT WESTERN RAIL-WAY .- WEST DRAYTON, MONDAY EVENING .- A special train, containing some scientific gentlemen, left the Paddington terminus at seven o'clock for Exeter, to test the speed on broad and narrow guages. Immediately after passing the station at this place, a la-bouring man named Green, who happened to be on the down line, was knocked down and literally cut in two. The accident occurred on the same spot where

two persons met their death in a similar manner Shipwreck.—Accounts have been received at New about thirteen months since. The unfortunate man York of the loss of the ship European, Captain was rather late, and not being aware that a special M'Bride, which sailed hence on the morning of the train was expected, kept on the down line, as there evidence of the preceding witnesses, added some par- 1st inst. for Glasgow, with a valuable cargo of wheat, was no regular train to pass before eight o'clock, and ticulars respecting the conduct of the monster French. Hour, ashes, &c. It is stated that she was cast ashore | no blame can be attached to the driver; the morning on the Mille Roches Point, during the late gale from was very dark, and he had blown his whistle in passthe east, and will be a total wreck; her masts had ing through the station yard. The remains of the been cut to prevent her falling over. Three of the deceased, which are shockingly mutilated, were for missed his footing, and his head striking against the pillar of the carriage, he was thrown under the train, which passed over his leg, fracturing it. The poor fellow was taken to Weston, where it was found necessary to amputate his leg. He is going on called me upon deck to lend him a hand to rig the whip

General Antelligence.

TO ALL WHO CAN'T PAY!

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THE APPARATUS, LENS, CHEMICALS, PLATES,

L CASES, and every other article used in making and

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T. S. Duncombe, Esq., M.P. for Finsbury. Price One

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Cleave, Shoe-lane; Heywood, Manchester; Guest, Bir-

mingham; Love, Glasgow; Freman, Newcastle-on-Tyne;

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

FORMATION OF A COALITION MINISTRY.

We stop the press to announce the cheering intel-

received the following communication, upon which

the public may implicitly rely, as the result. Last

Lansdowne from Windsor, where they had a long in-

THE CAT AND BAGPIPES,

" Sir,-Your immediate presence at the Cat and

"Your obedient Servant,

ministry was the result of the deliberation.

First Lord of the Treasury-Colonel Sibthorpe.

Lord President of the Council-J. Brotherton.

Chancellor of the Exchequer-Alderman Gibbs.

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs - Lord

Secretary of State for Colonial Affairs-Lord Hun-

First Lord of the Admiralty-Lord William Paget.

President of the Board of Control-Marquis of Lon-

President of the Board of Trade-Daniel W. Harvey

Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster-Lord Adol-

NOT OF THE CABINET.

Paymaster General, and Treasurer of the Navy-

Lord Lieutenant of Ireland-Tom Steele.

Lord Channellor of Ireland-Mr. Ballantine.

Master General of Ordnance-John Bright.

Post Master General—Sir James Graham.

Master of the Mint, &c .- Ikey Solomons.

Master of the Horse-James Pattison, Esq.

Judge Advocate General-Alderman Moon.

Attorney General-John Humphrey Parry.

Solicitor General-Augustus Newton.

Insolvent Court.

LEGAL DEPARTMENT.

Attorney General for Ireland-Mr. Cooke, of the

Duke of Wellington, to be equerry to Field Marshal

his Royal Highness Prince Albert. We also under-

stand that the Duke of Norfolk succeeds Sir Henry

Hardinge as the Governor General of India, and Mr.

Ward, the celebrated cook of Bond-street, goes out

as his secretary to manage the curry department.

THE NORTHERN STAR.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1845.

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

WE were not imbued with the same reliance upon

Whiggery which led its adherents to an easy belief

in the power of that party to form an administra-

tion, while we were fully impressed with the awkward

position in which the manifesto of Lord John Rus-

Commander-in-Chief-Joseph Sturge.

Secretary of State for Ireland-Sir R. H. Inglis.

Bagpipes, Cato-street, is requested.

Lord High Chancellor-J. A. Roebuck.

Lord Privy Seal-Alderman Humphreys.

to meet at twelve o'clock at

Borthwick.

Brougham.

tingtower.

donderry.

Secretary of War-Joseph Pease.

phus Fitz-Clarence.

Sir Valentine Blake.

and all agents for the Star throughout the country,

mounting the above can be had of J. Egerton, No. 1,

near the Court of Bankruptcy, London.

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logues gratis.

EVENING EXHIBITION. Additional Novelties. The Conservatories brilliantly Muminated; Mont Blanc and Torrents represented by Moonlight. A Grand Orchestral Organ has been erected in the Glyptotheca, on which the most admired pieces of music will be played, from Eight till the Exhibition is closed. London by Night: additional atmospheric effects to the most extraordinary Panorama in the world will be represented at Eight, Nine, and Ten o'Clock. Open from Seven till Half-past Ten. Admittance to the whole, 5s. Family tickets for four persons and upwards, 4s. each, may be had at the principal with a copy of the Order of Removal, of the Notice of Music sellers, and at the Colosseum, from Ten till Four.

TO TAILORS. By approbation of Her Most Excellent Majesty Queen Victoria and His Royal Highness Prince Albert. THE LONDON and PARIS FASHIONS for Autumn and Winter, 1845 and 18'6, ready early in October, by READ and Co., 12, Hart-street, Bloomsbury-square, London ; Berger, Holywell-street, Strand, London, and may be had of all Booksellers wheresoever residing; a very superb Print, representing the most splendid exhibition in Europe, an Interior View of the Colosseum Regent's park, London. This exquisitely executed and beautifully coloured Print will be accompanied with fullsize Dress, Frock, and Riding Coat Patterns; also, Patterns of the New Fashionable Polka Frock, and Locomotive Biding Coats, and an extra fitting Fashionable Waistcoat Pattern, with every part complete, and a full explanation of the manner of cutting and making them up; also extra plates, including 3 sectors, 4 for cutting fancy coats. for waistcoats, the other for cutting Coat Collar Patterns, in proportion, for all sizes, so that any person may complete the whole in the most correct manner without a previous knowledge of any system of cuttin, whatever. Price (as usual) the whole, 10s., or post free to any part of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, 11s. System of Cutting, 25s; Patent Measures, Ss the set, Patterns, post free, Is each; to be had of all booksellers. For particulars, see "Townsend's Parisian Costumes," "Gazette of Fashion," "London and Paris Magazine of

GREAT BRITAIN MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 14, WATERLOO-PLACE, LONDON. DIRECTORS.

Pashion," the "London and Country Press," &c.

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B. Rule, Esq. T. C. Simmons, Esq. G. Thomas, Esq. PHYSICIAN. John Clendinning, M.D., F.R.S., 16, Wimpole-street. SOLICITOR. Walter Prideaux, Esq., Goldsmiths' Hall.

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WITHOUT PROFITS. Age 20. Age 25. Age 80. Age 40. Age 50. Age 60.

£ s. d. 6 s. d

WITH PROFITS. Age 20. Age 25. Age 30. Age 40. Age 50. Age 60. £ s. d. 1 0 11 1 3 0 1 5 8 1 13 11 2 8 10 3 15 11

Thus, for example :-- A person in the twenty-fifth year of his age, need only pay 18s. 9d. per cent. yearly for the first five years, and afterwards by paying up the remaining half with interest, and the difference between the above rates, he will be entitled to share in the entire profits, which it is expected will reduce the future payments to little more than half the original Mutual rate. The GREAT BRITAIN is the only Society in which this very great accommodation is given to the Assured. Transfers of Policies effected and registered (withou

charge) at the Office. Claims on Policies not subject to be litigated or disputed, except with the sanction, in each case, of a General Meeting of the Members, to be specially convened on the

Members Assured to the extent of £1000 entitled (after ayment of five Annual Premiums) to attend and vote at all General Meetings, which will have the superintendence and control of the funds and affairs of the Society. Full particulars are detailed in the Prospectus, which, with every requisite information, may be obtained by ap A. R. IRVINE, Managing Director.

Agents wanted in Towns not pre-occupied, and applications from respectable and influential parties addressed to the Managing Director, at No. 14, Waterloo-place, London will meet with immediate attention.

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Office, 30, Hyda-street, Bloomsbury, London. Present proposed capital, £100,000 in 20,000 shares of £5 DIRECTORS.

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Mr. R. Thompson, Printer, 1, Little James-street, Gray's-

inn-lane, London. Mr. J. Storey, Ladies' Shoemaker, 5, John-street, Hanway-street, Oxford-street, London. Mr. J. T. Gimblett, Carpenter, 3, Howick-terrace, Vaux-

hall-bridge-road, London, Mr. G. White, Woolcomber, Cross-street, Manchesterroad, Bradford, Yorkshire.

Mr. Evans, Potter, Brunswick-street, Shelton, Stafford shire Potteries. Mr. Roberts, Packer, 3, Salford-street, Broughton-road

THE Directors of this Association, appointed by the late National Trades' Conference, have to announce that their arrangements for receiving subscriptions are completed, and that they will commence operations as soon es £5,000 shall have been received as deposits upon The Capital of the Association to be applied to the

purchase or rental of Land, and the erection of buildings for manufacturing and industrial purposes, and to the obsorption of surplus labour. The profits to be declared and divided at the Annual Meetings. When the profits exceed 10 per cent., such excess to be added to the capital of the Association, and employed in extending its opera-

Each Share to be paid by instalments of not less than Threepence per week, but Subscribers disposed to pay up their Shares at once in full, or by larger and more rapid instalments than here required, would more effectually assist and promote the objects of this Asso. ciation by doing so. Deposits on Shares, except under special circumstances, to be forfeited, if instalments are more than one month in arrear. As soon as the instal. ments are paid up, the receipts for such payments will be exchanged, on application, for Scrip Certificate of Shares.

In addition to participation in the profits, Shareholders will be entitled to lease the small farms purchased or improved by the Association, or to employment in any of its establishments, according to priority and amount of subscription, or by the recommendation of the largest number of Shareholders at the Annual Meeting of the Association,

The object of the Association is to elevate and improve the condition of the Working Classes; to increase, by legal, peaceful, and practical measures, the general happiness and prosperity of society; and the Directors confidently appeal to the Trades and the Public for support in an undertaking which aims at promoting the welfare

Application for Shares by Trades or individuals to be made either to the Secretary, the Provincial Agents, or any of the Directors. JAMES HARRIS, Secretary, FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Directors of the United Trades' Association for the Employment of Labour in Agriculture and Manu.

I [or we, if a Trade] request that you will insert my [or, our] Name for Shares in the above Association. And I [or, we] hereby undertake to pay the instalments, and conform to the rules and regulations of the Association.

Name in full Residence Trade or Coc: pation, if any WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

CHRISTMAS SESSIONS. TOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the CHRISTMAS
GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS of the Done for the GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS of the Peace for the West-Riding of the County of York, will be opened at KNARESBOROUGH, on Tuesday, the 6th day of January next, at Ten o'clock in the Forenoon; and by Adjournment from thence will be holden at WAKEFIELD, on WED-NESDAY, the 7th day of the same month of January, at Ten of the Clock in the Forencon; and also, by further Adjournment from thence, will be holden at Sheffield, on Monday, the 12th day af the same month of January, at Eleven of the Clock in the Forengon, when all Jurors, Suitors, Persons bound by Recognizance, and others having business at the said several Sessions, are required to attend the Court on the several days, and at the

several hours above mentioned. Solicitors are required to take Notice, that the Order of Removal, copies of the Notice of Appeal, and examination of the Pauper, are required to be filed with the Clerk of the Peace, on the entry of the Appeal :-- And that no Appeals against Removal Orders can be heard unless the Chairman is also furnished by the Appellants Chargeability, of the Examination of the Pauper, and of the Notice and grounds of Appeal.

AND, NOTICE IS ALSO HEREBY GIVEN. That at the said General Quarter Sessions of the Peace to be holden at Knaresborough aforesaid, an Assessment for the necessary expenses of the said Riding, for the half-year commencing the 1st day of April next, will be laid at the hour of twelve o'clock at Noon.

And Notice is also hereby given, that at the Sessions to be holden at Wakefield aforesaid, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th January next, at the hour of twelve o'clock at noon, a Committee of Justices of the said Riding will be elected for the purposes of the West Riding Pauper Lunatic Asylum, for the year then next ensuing, pursuant to the 3 and 9 Vict., cap. 126, sec. 12.

And Notice is also hereby given, that at the same session so to be holden at Wakefield aforesaid, on the 7th day of January next, the Justices of the Peace of the said Riding will make regulations for the more effectually carrying into effect the provisions of the Act of the 8 and 9 Vict., cap, 117, intituled "An Act to amend the laws relating to the removal of poor persons born in Scotland, Ireland, the Islands of Man, Scilly, Jersey, or Guernsey, and chargeable in England."

C. H. ELSLEY. Clerk of the Peace's Office. Clerk of the Peace. Wakefield, 12th Dec., 1845.

FUNERAL ECONOMY! THE CEMETERY and GENERAL FUNERAL COM-PANY, united with SHILLIBEER'S PATENT FUNERAL CARRIAGES, respectfully invite public attengion to the economic and convenient arrangements for performing every description of Funerals complete, at charges so moderate as to defy competition, and no extras, by which the comfort of bereaved families will be materially promoted, and expenses limited. City-road, Finsbury, next Bunkill-fields Burial-ground; 21, Percy-street, Tottenham-court-road; and 136, Union-street, Southwark. Shillibeer's Patent Funeral Carriage, with two horses, £1 11s. 6d.; Single Horse, £1 1s. A respectable Carriage Funeral, combining every charge, £4 4s. Hearses and Mourning Coaches. Catholic Fittings. Four Horse Funerals, £12 12s.

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The best proof that its attraction has been considerable and the approbation general, is the fact that, in the course of a few months, the FAMILY HERALD, has become the most extensively circulated of the English periodicals -a universal favourite. This is just the kind of publication for employing

greeably and usefully those odd five and ten minutes of eisure which some foolish people waste throughout their lives; its variety prevents the possibility of being tired, whilst it enables one to take it up and lay it down at any minute. It is precisely the thing for a Winter's Evening -a book to read and ponder on-not to look at. A cotemporary in reviewing this popular magazine says:— It is certainly a well selected miscellany of most entertaining and instructive reading. We warmly recommend The Family Herald. It is-what we can say of so few of the cheap periodicals now-a-days-it is a safe book to dmit within the sacred precincts of the family circle." The new Part contains a remarkably interesting

Historical Romance, one of the best ever written, entitled the CHALLENGE OF BARLETTA, a gem gathered from the jewelled mines of Italian fiction. The present | SELL would place Sir Robert Peel. Very early in is therefore a favourable opportunity to commence taking the contest, we announced the impossibility of patchin the work.

The Public are earnestly solicited to TRY A SINGLE NUMBER of this popular Fireside Companion. One perusal will be sufficient to test its merits. The bound volumes are admirably adapted for Christ-

mas Presents. London: Published, in Weekly Numbers at One Penny, and may be had of all Booksellers.

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the Promenade Concerts. The two sets 1s., charged by Jullien, 7s. No. 62, contains the "Elfin" Waltzes and two new songs for 1s. No. 61, Music in Marble Maiden, 1s. No. 60, the Mazurka, Polka and Paudrille in "The Devil

to Pay." (Diable a quatre) new playing at Drury Lane and all the theatres, Is. No. 59, contains the whole opera of "Sonnambula," 2s. No. 57, Ditto, "Fra Diavolo," 2s, or the Nos. from 57 to 62, in splendid binding, as a Christmas or New Year's present, for 10s. Sent carriage free to any part of the kingdom for a Postoffice order for 12s., in favour of the editor, 67, Pater-

TO FLUTE PLAYERS. THE FLUTONICON for Dec., No. 145, price 6d., contains the music in "Le Diable a quatre." No. 143, contains tho opera of "Sonnambula." No. 142, "Fra Diavolo." No. 97, Norma. All the Nos. contain the gems of an opera, or equivalent, for 6d. To the flute player, as recreations after more difficult studies, the Flutonicon is invaluable. The whole Nos. in 12 vols for Four Guineas, elegantly bound, or in 145 Nos, at 6d, each, MELODIES FOR ALL INSTRUMENTS.

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J. How, Publisher, 132, Fleet-street, Orders from the Country to be sent through the Also lately published, in 2 vols., 12mo.,

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A series of prose Tales and Sketches, composed in Stafford Gaol: among which are:— Kucky Sarson the Barber; or the Disciple of Equality. Raven Dick the Poacher; or "Who scratched the

Tim Swallow-whistle the Tailor; or "Every dog has his day." Master Zerubbabel the Antiquary; and how he found out the "Noose-larning."

Dorothy Pyecroft's preaching; or "Charity begins a The Beggared Gentleman, and his crooked stick. The nurture of a Young Sailor; or the history of Cockle

The last days of an Old Sailor; or "Butter your shir -sing 'tantara-bobus, make shift!" The Man that brought his ninepence to nought. The Lad that felt like a fish out of water The Minister of Mercy.-"Merrie England" no more. Signs of the Times; or One Parson and Two Clerks

MR. COOPER'S NEW POEM. To be ready in December, in 1 vol., price 5s., THE BARON'S YULE FEAST: A Christmas Rhyme. Published also by Mr. How, Fleet-street, about to re-

de. de.

move to 209, Piccadilly,

this country has made a bound within this last five years that will render it difficult for any administration to keep it within the limits of party. The breaking up of any government, and especi-"The Royal British Mavy," and ally of so strong a one as that of Sir Robert Prel, of

itself inspires new hope, leads to new action, and requires new men, or men who are susceptible of new impressions at such a crisis. The altered circumstances in which the country now finds itself are mainly, if not wholly, attributable to Sir Robert Peel. His legislation cannot be judged by one isolated measure, or by one portion of his policy; all viewed at one and the same time. And as well may the Duke of Wellington have said to an inferior officer on the eve of the battle of Waterloo, "here is the combined forces to you-win the battle," as that Lord John Russell should now take the command of Sir Robert Peel's measures and his policy, with the same prospect of success that Sir Robert Peel had a right to anticipate; but not with the same strength of forces that Sir Robert Peel commanded. Let us for a moment presume an impossibility—that Lord JOHN RUSSELL could induce the Commons to repeal the Corn Laws. If he had got so far his difficulties would have only just commenced, and we know that the Noble Lord, during that period when Whiggery was strongest, avoided as much as possible any collision with the House of Lords. Upon the other hand, let us presume that Lord John Russell has

To one of three conclusions we must come. Either that the country will back Lord John Russell, and or that the protectionists, emboldened by public latter case they would recal Sir Robert Peel, and this, we believe, would give the greatest amount of public satisfaction. In any case we hold it to be an impossibility for any government to repeal the Corn Laws without the aid of such an adjustment as of itself must derange society, and must be followed not only by new laws, but by a completely altered system. It must not be lost sight of that the free trade party is mainly composed of enthusiastic expectants. some of whom base their notions upon the slight loss to the revenue, and others who base their opinion upon great gain to self. We would remind the first class of free traders, that it matters not what the amount of revenue may be that is produced by the

MMEDIATE Protection, and a prompt and safe final discharge, without the intervention of a Prison or an Attorney. A discharge to Debtors is now imperative, because Imprisonment for Debt is now penal, not remedial .- Debtors of all grades will be benefitted by applying forthwith to John S. Benstead, 22, Basinghall-street, inevitably tumble to the ground. While others have been theorising and speculating

upon the measure, we have been arguing it precisely as all sane minds now begin to view it. We have Temple street, Whitefriars, London. Descriptive Cata- called attention over and over again to the fact, that however proper adjustment may hereafter grow out of chaos, that unless that adjustment preceded the change, chaos must assuredly come. If the Tory landfords of England ever do consent to a repeal of the Corn Laws, it will not be under the administration of a party who would create confusion first. and then trust to the chapter of accidents that order might result from chaos. The landlords must be dull indeed, if they have not observed the move of Sir | traders must not "lay the flattering unction to their ROBERT PREL towards the necessary adjustment. | souls," that the landlords who have so long lived His tariff of 1841; his Canadian Bill, nay, foolish as it may appear, the presentation of a bull to his tenants, the permission to kill game on his estates, the calling together of practical agriculturalists for question was finally settled; while we also believe the purpose of conference, were of themselves, one that, when settled, agriculture would progress with and all, hints from which the landlords must have | ten-fold rapidity. Why, then, do we dread the chaos, drawn the conclusion, that the Corn Laws were if so much good is to be the result? We dread it, ligence. Lord John Russell, failing in his endeavour doomed; and that they should put their house in because the parties, who anticipate the greatest beneto form a pure Whig administration, was compelled order for the event, while the reduction of interest fit from the change, would be able to live in to fall back upon the democratic party, and we have upon the funds was a significant hint of the adjust- idleness as spectators during the struggle; while ment by which Sir Robert Peri, hoped to preserve the same position in society for the landlords, unnight, upon the return of Lords John Russell and der altered circumstances. We would remind those parties who whimsically

terview with her Majesty, a circular of which the following is a copy, was sent to the several persons anticipate great gain from the repeal of the Corn whose aid was required to form a coalition ministry, Laws, that from their anticipated profit must be deducted the means of equalising society; as from their arguments one would suppose that there was to be a geon. Therefore, if hunger does threaten us, and if Cato-street, when the formation of the following general scramble, and that they were to have the selection of the best standing room. Such a result, is still a greater monster ready to take advantage however, would not meet even Lord John Russell's of the calamity, we say notions of adjustment. Sir Robert Peel, who is a shrewd man, must have calculated upon the necessity and, if you are not afraid of your own thunder, arrest of getting rid of the refractory of his cabinet before the famine, and stay the monster's hand, by calling he jeopardized the peace of the country by so hasty the people, instead of their oppressors, to your aid. a resignation; and he is therefore bound to repair Rely upon popular support, or depend upon it you the damage, and to make good the breach. It is will march out of office as quickly as you marched in, folly to suppose that the men, whom public opinion and a defeat now would seal the doom of you and Secretary of State for the Home Department—Peter has stamped with infamy and branded with reprobation, can realise those hopes of progression now so universally entertained; and yet we learn that the motley Whigs, of all things dread the infusion of democratic blood; and to such a calamity they would prefer a compromise with their old opponents. This was the rock upon which Whiggery splitbefore; and the vessel is not stronger now to bear the shock that shattered it in 1841.

If Lord John Russell was a man for the times he would have formed such a cabinet in forty-eight hours as would have carried out the spirit of his manifesto. If bread is necessary, why stand upon the brink? Why hesitate, if Ireland is threatened with famine? And if Lord John Russell has ascertained the fact, as we believe he has, that foreign aid is necessary in such an emergency, and after the QUEEN, cognizant of his intention, had entrusted him with her confidence, why did he not open the ports? and trust to an indemnity which a starving people would have forced from a pampered aristocracy. It is evident that he is afraid of his own thunder, and that he has merely used the God-send of famine as stepping-stone to power. Prel had not declared for a repeal of the Corn Laws-Russell had; therefore, what in PEEL may be virtue and consistency, in Solicitor General for Ireland-Sir Charles Wetherell. Russell is weakness and hypocrisy. We believe, The only appointments that we have received to in the present state of the public mind, that the the minor offices are, Field Marshal his Grace the whole people of this country would bear any infliction rather than again submit to the tyrant rule of a pure Tory administration, and we feel convinced that their apathy alone can lead to so horrible an infliction. Perhaps PEEL relied upon more excitement than has been evinced upon his resignation; but if he is disappointed upon the one hand, he may console himself upon the other with the reflection that the Whigs could not have insured one day's tranquillity without the existence of a government. It is a bitter pill to have but the poor choice of swallowing. Russell or the Duke; and yet we are prepared for the alternative, because the country's good demands it, because the necessity of the times requires it; but we would infinitely prefer PEEL to either or both.

BID AGAIN, LORD JOHN!!! Since we last wrote under this head, Lord John Russell has been placed in a situation that enables ing up an occasional Ministry out of the fragments of him to bid fairly for the only power that can sustain him in the struggle. The organs of Whiggery, in worn-out Whiggery. The times and circumstances in which they have hoped once more to clutch office order to enlist recruits for one particular service, are damaging the Whigs more than they are serving from the chance presented by famine, are not of them. Their policy, once more, is to deceive the their creation, nor are they the party to control and Monthly Parts at Sixpence, by G. Biggs, 421, Strand; the one, or govern the other. The public mind of aristocracy by an assurance of the little that Lord Jour RUSSELL will attempt to effect beyond a mere repeal of the Corn Laws; and to this fact, in a great measure, is to be attributed that popular apathy which prevails throughout the country, as far as Lord John Russell is concerned. True, there is an excitement in the manufacturing districts; but that excitement arises from the dread of old Toryism, rather than any love of Whiggery. There must be a deep-rooted hatred of pure Tory principles in the country, when the working-classes can be brought to tolerate their old oppressors, and to mitigate their hostility to the League. Nevertheless, so it is, and, his measures, and the whole of his policy, must be re- for ourselves, we are pleased to see it ; because, from it we learn the glad tidings that, at length, Toryism is doomed, and must perish. And as we have often declared that the existence of three political parties my plan, such is my policy, I resign the command of in the State is incompatible with the existence of 'peace, law, and order," we rejoice at the opportunity that now presents itself of destroying one of those parties, and thereby confining our future struggles to the oppressors and the oppressed.

We have no other anticipation than that the hatred

of Whiggery, made now more manifest by the impossibility of that party forming an administration. will lead to one of two results-either the restoration of Peel, or the supremacy of a pure, unmitigated Tory faction. Should the country be cursed with the latter alternative, we believe, in our conscience, that Ireland would rise as one man, while England and Scotland would not look tamely on at the scene of confusion that must follow. A Whig government recourse to a dissolution of Parliament, if beaten in may govern Ireland by conferring patronage upon the the Commons. The result of such an experiment, at Irish people. Sir Robert Prel, with one exception. the present moment, would be an increased majority has governed Ireland by attempting to do justice to against the measure; and the inevitable appointment all; while the Tory administration would look of a Protectionist administration would be the con- to their Tory brethren as their greatest strength. The foundation of the great changes made by Sir ROBERT PEEL will be ripped up, and the Welling-TONS. the WINCHELSEAS, the BUCKINGHAMS, the overawe both Lords and Commons as it did in 1832, Inclis', the M'Niels, and the Magees, would once more establish in its place the temple of Protestant apathy, will consider themselves warranted in resist- ascendancy. While we highly approve of Mr. O'Conapathy, will consider the Month appear as the mere Nell's not consenting to surrender the Repeal ques- Great Western Railway, en route to Windsor. clamour of a party; or, what is still more probable, tion, or to put it in abeyance, we must dispute his hat a strong manifestation of public opinion would policy in making the single question of a repeal of induce the protectionists to preserve that portion of the Corn Laws the condition of the restoration of their property which would not destroy their posi- the Whigs to power. Does he not see that the tion in society, rather than hazard all for a mere bitter foe of England, Ireland, Scotland, and the temporary triumph of party over the people. In the world, is in the field, and does he not sufficiently understand their tactics to know that no stone will be left unturned to secure their supremacy? And does he not further know that there is not sufficient charm in the name of Whiggery to arouse the public mind to the extent necessary to save us from the tender mercies of Toryism?

"After a storm comes a calm," and we would caution all parties who are now bidding for power against the dangers of re-action. We cannot undertake to say how the announcement of a Tory ad-PEEL or Lord John Russell; but this we do know. that it would be taken by the people as a declaration

gulates the price of wages, it regulates the money Reform Bill. In the one case they found perfect To Readers & Correspondents. price of every article in use, it regulates the rate of protection for what they now possess in the Chandos salaries, the rate of taxation, the rate of interest on clause, and their majority in the Lords, while in the funded debt, the rate of land, the rate of pay to other case they will calculate that the repeal of the soldiers, sailors, and policemen; and, once disturb the | Corn Laws is but the beginning of the end. In the base of fiction, and the whole superstructure must one case they could estimate their loss with arithmetical precision in the other case there is no scale by which they can measure their loss or their danger. We are sorry to be prophets when we foretell evil, but we adhere to our prophecy, a thousand times repeated, that the landlords of this country will hazard revolution rather than surrender the Corn Laws.

> change we still see. It is the long period of confusion that must precede the settlement of the measure. We have asserted, and reasonably, that if the price of bread does not fall, the measure fails in its effect. If it does fall wheat must fall; and if wheat falls, land, that produces it, must fall, and the free upon the plunder will not be able to estimate its loss. We believe that a repeal of the Corn Laws would be followed by a tremendous fall in rents, until the those who would ibe the immediate sufferers are unable to sustain a single week of idleness; and yet, strange to say, notwithstanding the many phantoms that the storm presents to our minds, we would bear them all with resignation rather than witness the ascendancy of a pure Tory government, or hear the howl of hunger ringing through this sea-bound dunthe monster can be stayed in his march, and if there

"Bid again, Lord John,"

Whiggery for ever.

[From the Morning Chronicle of Saturday, Dec. 13.]

Yesterday, Lord John Russell, immediately on his return to town from having an audience of her Majesty, was waited on by Viscount Palmerston, the Right Oldham, per W. Hamer Hon. Francis T. Baring, and several of his political

private consultation with Lord John Russell.

does not contemplate joining his former colleagues in the Administration about to be formed. The Marquess of Lansdowne arrived at Lansdowne

house last evening. The Earl of Clarendon, the Righ Hon, T. B. Macaulay, and the Right Hon, Henry Labouchere are expected in town hourly. We understand the Marquess of Normanby may

time. Viscount Morpeth has been written to, and, consequently, may be expected to arrive in a few hours from

Castle Howard. In reply to the various rumours that are affoat with

respect to the "Ministerial crisis," it is enough to say, that Lord John Russell has not yet so much as accepted the commission to form an Administration. His lordship will wait upon her Majesty at Windsor Castle today, and until his return, it is impossible to say whether or not he will feel himself justified in undertaking the duty of forming an Administration.

> THE NEW MINISTRY. NORTHERN STAR Office, Saturday Evening,

We have no certain news as to the formation of the new Ministry. The following is from the Sun of this even-

by an early train. Lord John Russell attends her Majesty, by royal command, to lay before her his deliberate conclusions as to the task confided to him, and the

several other gentlemen had interviews this morning with Lord John Russell, at his residence in Chesham-

probably be the new Solicitor-General.

Several confidential communications have been sent from Lord John Russell to Sir James Graham, last even. ing and this morning, but of course we are ignorant as to

respecting the probability of there being a coalition ministry, but none of the rumours have obtained and

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS. [From the Globe of Thursday evening, Dec. 18th.] We regret that we are not yet able to relieve the public

axiety with respect to the one great question which now Lord John Russell and the Marquis of Lansdowne arrived in town from Windsor about two o'clock, and were shortly afterwards joined by several of the leading

Nothing has as yet transpired as to the course which Lord John Russell has decided on taking; but it is still reported that the result will be an administration of which his lordship will be the Chief.

this impression. Extraordinary activity has been exercised in all the government offices in providing places for expectants, by pensioning off the present occupants, wherever a decent excuse for doing so could be set up. This has been the case from the Lord Chancellor to the lowest official who had any place at his disposal. [From the third edition of the Snn of Thursday evening.]

Lord John Russell went to Windsor at eight o'clock last evening, accompanied by the Marquis of Lansdowne. It was generally understood that the visit of the Noble Lords was by the special command of her Majesty, and had reference to a communication made by Sir Robert Peel in the course of the day, that HE was unable to reconstruct his Ministry if Lord John Russell should not

Lord John Russell returned to Chesham-place this morning, at twelve o'clock. He was there met by the majority of the friends with whom he has been in communication for the last few days. A messenger was forthwith dispatched for Lord Cot-

tenham to Putney. The ex-Lord Chancellor speedily arrived, and until a quarter past three the whole party remained in consultation, Lord John Russell left shortly after that time for the A Queen's messenger has been in attendance to convey

own message. Lord John Russell returns at seven o'clock this evening, and the result of his mission will then be an-

nounced to his friends, who are to re-assemble at that

FORMATION OF AWHIG MINISTRY. [From the Morning Chronicle.]
LONDON, FRIDAY MORNING, DEC. 19TH.—We are at

length enabled to announce that Lord John Russell has undertaken the task of forming a Government. After the interview with his friends yesterday, Lord John Russell on Monday evening next, December 22nd. He has went down to Windsor to communicate the result to her

Cabinet has not yet been formed. There are some of the appointments which may, of course, be anticipated with ministration would be received either by Sir Robert sufficient confidence, there can, we infer, be no doubt that Lord Cottenham will be Chancellor; Sir Thomas Wilde, Attorney-General; that Mr. Pigott and Mr. Rutherford will re-occupy their respective positions in of war; nor do we rightly see our way out of that Ireland and Scotland; that Lord Palmerston will be the names of new shareholders, and communicating every Corn Laws, whether a hundred thousand pounds or a labyrinth into which the resignation of Sir Robert Foreign Secretary. Rumour assigns the Colonial-office million, either sum constitutes the standard by Peel has led us. The resistance of the landed aristo Earl Grey, and the Home-office to Lord Morpeth; but association, viz.:—Mr. Robson will attend at the Bell Inn. which the great scale of fiction throughout all social tocracy to a repeal of the Corn Laws is not to be been actually made, while only some of their can be con- Ebury-street, Pimlico; and Mr. Storey, at the King's Arms, upper been actually made, while only some of their can be con- Ebury-street, Pimlico; and Mr. Storey, at the King and and mercantile arrangements is regulated. It re- measured by the feeble resistance they offered to the sidered certain.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Henceforth all communications for the Northern Sta must be addressed simply thus:-Northern Star Office,

16, Great Windmill-street, I request particular attention to the above notice, FEARGUS O'CONNOR

TO AGENTS AND SUBSCRIBERS. ALL AGENTS in Lancashire, who are short of Stars this week, can be supplied on application to Mr. Heywood, Oldham-street, Manchester. WE particularly request, that from henceforth

Money Orders sent to this office, on the Star account, be made payable to Feargus O'Conxon, Esq., ONLY. WE also direct attention to the oft-repeated request that all such Orders be made payable at the CHARING CROSS Post-office. We are put to

great inconvenience by the non-compliance of our

agents and subscribers.

OEL MOORE, LIVERPOOL.—We are much obliged to our correspondent, but we had previously received an account of the infamous affair, which our correspondent will find in our trades intelligence.

STRATFORD-ON-AVON.—Any person desirous of becoming a member of the National Co-operative Land Society, can at any time be enrolled by applying to Mr. Wm.

Paine, shoemaker, news agent, &c.

STRATFORD-ON-Avon.-Notice.- The Co-operative Land Society will hold their next monthly meeting on Monday, January 5th, at the Stratford Arms, Henley-street. [Mr. Paine says, a copy of the new revised rules will be acceptable here as a guide.] IANCHESTER .- Mr. O'Connor will address the people of

Manchester to-morrow (Sunday) evening, at seven o'clock, in the Carpenters' Hall. HE CHARTIST CONVENTION .- The delegates elected to the Chartist convention will meet at twelve o'clock on Monday next, the 22nd inst., at the Carpenters' Hall. The Northern Star of next week will contain a verbatim report of the proceedings and resolutions of the con-

C., HUDDERSFIELD, asks Mr. O'Connor if it is true that he has sold or mortgaged the Northern Star. Mr. O'Connor begs to say, in reply, that he has neither done one nor the other, and that no man living has a claim to the amount of a shilling upon, or any control over, the Northern Star, except Mr. O'Connor himself, and it owes him may thousand pounds.

UMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS .- The political demand upon our space this week has compelled us to withhold our summary of the week's news.

RECEIPTS OF THE CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND SOCIETY. SHARES.

PER MR. O'CONNOR

Rochdale, per E. Mitchell Manchester, per J. Murray u lå 7 6 Greenock, per R. Burrell ... 1 15 (Artichoke Inn Locality, Brighton, per W. Flower 2 19 William Tell's Brigade .. Dalston, per T. Sowerby Glasgow, per J. Smith ... Wigan, per N. Canning ... Vigton, per T. Bell Stockport, per T. Woodhouse Sunderland, per W. Dobbie Leeds, per W. Brook 4 19 3 Derby, per W. Crabtree . Dodworth, per Thomas Cross .. 3 10 0 Glasgow, per J. Smith Boulogne, per J. Oram .. Plymouth, per E. Robertson .. 4 12 6 Cheltenham, per W. Milson Ashton-under-Lyne, per E. Hobson .. 19 13 0 PER GENERAL SECRETARY. Farrington ..

New Radford Rochdale .. Ditto Monmouth .. 1 10 0 Salford RULES. .. 0 10 101 New Milns .. Manchester lamilton Glasgow, Bridgton 0 0 10 Falkirk . 0 1 0 Rochdale .. 0 2 2 Collumpton.. Kilmarnock.. LEVY FOR THE LAND CONFERENCE.

Greenock, per R. Burrell

PER GENERAL SECRETARY. Bradford .. 1 11 9 New Radford Mr. Joslyn .. Glasgoŵ Manchester..

PER MR. O'CONNOR.

NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION. EXECUTIVE. PER GENERAL SECRETARY. Preston

THOMAS MARTIN WHEELER, Secretary. A PRACTICAL HINT FOR THE DUKE OF

NORFOLK. TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES. Sir,—Being equally anxious to "curry" favour with the multitude, we have sent his Grace the Duke

of Norfolk a sample of soup sent to us from Sydney, the colonists being desirous of furnishing the mother country with any quantity at a very cheap rate, provided a vent be found for its consumption; and if his Grace will, on his own account, instruct us to send out for a few tons of the article, his Grace will be enabled to serve the poor at a pinch, and materially assist the use of the mixture of turmeric, coriander seed, ginger, and cayenne pepper, which are the component parts of "curry powder," so energetically recommended by his Grace.

We are, Sir, your obedient servants. KEELING AND HUNT. Monument-yard, Dec. 15. [Duplicate.] Monument-yard, Dec. 15.

My Lord Duke,-The colonists of New South Wales are desirous of supplying the mother country with any quantity of soup manufactured as described with the sample sent, and as a good profit is realized by the tallow obtained from the other parts of the ox, they are disposed to send the beef as a concentrated soup to England at a very cheap rate, provided encouragement can be given for the same; and we therefore respectfully suggest to your Grace to instructus to order our correspondents to ship, on account of your Grace, some tons weight of the article for the use of the poor, which with the addition of a pinch of curry, will afford an excellent nourishment to them during the winter months.

We are, my Lord Duke, your obedient servants, KEELING AND HUNT. His Grace the Duke of Norfolk, &c.

BANKRUPTS,

[From the Gazette of Friday, December 12.] Frederick Taylor, of 3, Orange-street, Red Lion-square, wax chandler—Thomas Moger (and not Mager, as advertised in last Tuesday's Gazette) of Holborn-hill, City, and of Coventry-street, Haymarket, poulterer—Henry Harris, of 22. Leman-street, Goodman's-fields, teacher at the Jews' Orphan Asylum—George Watt, of 8, Old Jewry, City, linen factor—Frederick Whitworth, of Shawforth, Lancashire, otton manufacturer-Ralph Buckley, of Saddleworth, Yorkshire, woollen cloth manufacturer—William Fay, of Bath, innkeeper—Joseph Rothchild, of Bristol, watchnaker-Henry Rowbotham and Robert Johnson Kenworthy, of Brinksway, Cheshire, and Manchester, called printers-James Butterworth, of Manchester, plumber-

Frederick Lingard, of New Elvet, near Durham, teacher of music—William Ellary, of Kidderminster, ironfounder.

THE POST-OFFICE ROBBERIES AT RUGBY. - Un Saturday last William Garratt was finally examined concerning the enormous robberies of letters, monies, and other property, perpetrated by him, an account of which appeared in last Saturday's Star. He was fully committed for trial on all charges. DEATH OF A PRISONER. On Thursday Mr. Bed-

ford held an inquest in the board-room of the Westninster House of Correction on the body of Charles Harvey, aged 40, a prisoner.—John Mathewson, clerk of the prison, stated that deceased was committed from Queen-square police court on the 12th instant, and admitted there on that day, charged with assaulting a police-constable in the execution of his duty, and sentenced to one month's imprisonment. Alexander Laing, the sub-warder, deposed that deseased had been at that gaol several times, always for assaulting the police, and he was subject to fits, At half-past eleven on Sunday morning witness found him lying in his bed apparently lifeless. The prison surgeon was immediately called in, but life was quite extinct. Verdict, "Natural Death from apoplexy.''

THE LATE BOILER EXPLOSION.—BOLTON, THURSDAY.
We have to add another death to the list of casualties by the late lamentable catastrophe at Messrs. Kitts and Rothwell's mill, viz., a little boy who was in a house in the street adjoining the mill, and who was so much injured by the rubbish and scalding water, that he died yesterday morning.

THEATRE ROYAL MARYLEBONE.—Mr. John Douglas, the talented and enterprising lessee, takes his benefit provided an excellent bill of fare for the occasion, and, in addition to his own talented company, will have the support of Mr. and Mrs. R. Honor on the occasion. We trust his great merits will be rewarded, as they ought to be, with a bumper.

United Trades' Association for the Employment of LABOUR, &c .- Messrs. Robson. Gimblett. and Storey, members of the board of directors, will attend the below-Queen, Corner of Foley-place, Cleveland-street.

Two or three "lists" of the New Ministry were handed about last night. It is enough for us to say that the

The danger that we have ever ascribed to the

MOVEMENTS OF THE WHIGS.

Viscount Palmerston remained a considerable time in We have reason to believe that Viscount Melbourne

be expected home from Italy at the earliest possible

December 13.

The Queen would leave Osborne. House this morning

result of his own opinions, backed by those with whom he Lord Landsdowne, Mr. Baring, Mr. Macaulay, and

It is rumoured to-day that Mr. John Romilly will most [From the Standard.]

Up to the honr of our going to press, nothing with certainty is known respecting the formation of a new ad-

Various reports were in oirculation at the West-end

fills every mind and occupies every tongue. members of the Whig party.

The conduct of the retiring Ministry seems to strengthen

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT IN A TIMBER-YARD. — On Thursday forenced the following accident occurred in the timber-yard of Mr. Urquhart, No. 336, Oxford-street. It appears that two men, named Moses Goddard and Henry Barnes, were at work in the above yard in moving some timber which had been piled up, when the top piece fell down, striking both ance being immediately rendered, a chain was fasnot till upwards of half an hour had elapsed, they were extricated, and conveyed to Middlesex Hospital. where the lower extremities of Goddard were found to be completely crushed, and the thighs of Barnes broken. It is imagined that amputation in both cases must be resorted to.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT WANDSWORTH .- On Thursday belonging to Mr. R. Ben, saw-min proprietor, and lucifer-match manufacturer, situate in Garret-lane, wandsworth. It originated in the saw-mill department, a building 70 feet long by 50 fest wide. This necessary. For this the defendant called him a b—, contained a large quantity of timber prepared for making into matches. Owing to the combustible sheet. He criedfor mercy, but the mate said, "Ha! sheet was innature of the stock the progress of the fire was in- ha! I'll show you mercy, you b-." and continued to self down in the very midst of the company, he forthconceivably rapid, and in less than half an hour after beat him. the first discovery the flames could be seen from the different metropolitan bridges. The river Wandle was immediately in the rear, from which direction the firemen set to work most vigorously; but it was nearly five o'clock before they had succeeded in exinguishing the flames. By that period the contents and the building nearly consumed.

FATAL ACCIDENT, -On Saturday night, at half-past seven o'clock, Mr. William Payne, the coroner, held an inquest at St. Thomas's Hospital, on the body of Sir John Rennie, the eminent engineer, whose premises are situated in Holland-street, Blackfriarsroad. Stephen Collier deposed that the deceased was a millwright and engineer, and had been in the service of Sir J. Rennie for several years. On Tuesday morning, the 9th ult., deceased and witness were on board a barge moored off Sir J. Rennie's wharf, directing the shipment of three large dockgates, each weighing about five tons. They were lowered by the means of a crane, and in getting the third one into the vessel it lodged on the de-seased's foot. The men instantly raised the ponderous mass of iron with considerable difficulty, and he was extricated and conveyed to the above institution, where he was placed in bed, under the care of the house-surgeon. Witness was of opinion that the occurrence was purely accidental. Mr. Thomas Hartwell, the house-surgeon, stated that the deceased was admitted with compound fracture of the right foot. Deceased progressed favourably for the first fortnight, when he complained of rheumatism: irritation of the limb consequently came on. which was speedily followed by mortification, when it was deemed advisable to amputate it at the knee joint. Sloughing ensued, and he gradually sank, and the case, after which the jury returned a verdict of

CHARGE OF POISONING .- NEWCASTLE, Dec. 15 .- At a late hour on Saturday evening a body of police apprehended Ralph Joicey, a hind in the employment

FRIGHTFUL DEATH FROM MACHINERY.—An inquest the Plough Inn, Newtown-row, Birmingham, on the body of a fine-grown girl, fifteen years of age, named Caroline Parker, whose death occurred under the following truly awful circumstances. From the evifollowing truly awful circumstances.

The Plough Inn, Newtown-row, Birmingham, on the beard the mates voice, for he was always and about twelve o'clock Mr. Centenier Le Cronier called the day after, in company with Smith, as I was scolding. On another occasion, being ordered to going in the same ship. I saw Smith pay some silver money, and when I signed articles I was compelled to pay following truly awful circumstances.

From the evifollowing truly awful circumstances are founded to the pointer, from the evimoney, and when I signed articles I was compelled to pay
minimum proposed was the best security that would be apportioned and about twelve o'clock Mr. Centenier Le Cronier
called the day after, in company with Smith, as I was
scolding. On another occasion, being ordered to
must they be repugnant to law, neither
called the day after, in company with Smith, as I was
follows:—The holder of one share and a half,
money, and when I signed articles I was compelled to pay
following truly awful circumstances.

From the evimust not be repugnant to law, neither
called the day after, in company with Smith, as I was
followed the repugnant to law, neither
called the day after, in company with Smith, as I was
followed to repugnant to law, neither
called the day after, in company with Smith, as I was
followed to repugnant to law, neither
called the day after, dence of her two brothers it was shown that the deit is supposed her pinafore had caught the shaft, and she was instantly drawn closely round the shaft near, called out shame on the mate. On another octhat any great carelessness existed on the occasion than is usual in other mills, and the jury returned a felt the blood trickling down. His cruelty was converdict of Accidental Death, with one shilling deodand, at the same time strongly urging on mill-owners the necessity of putting up boarding as a protection.

murder, committed on an old lady, her grand-daughter, and servant. After the bodies of the culprits were taken down and conveyed to the place of burial, evident signs of life were discovered in one of them, and this intelligence being conveyed to the chief magistrate of the district, orders were sent by the latter to shoot the man if life was found in him, and accordingly he was shot in the burying-ground by

DEATH BY FIRE.—On Wednesday Mr. Baker held an inquest at the Bricklayers' Arms, Gloucesterhouse officer. On Friday evening last, deceased was sitting by the fireside, when a noise was heard as if a heavy body had fallen, and on one of the witnesses going up stairs he found the deceased last the found the deceased l street, Mile-end-road, on the body of Mr. Frederick going up stairs he found the deceased lying on the learth, with his trousers on fire. He was much

Edenhall, in the county of Cumberland, a few days I was hied overboard once or twice by the captain ago, a raoid dog, belonging to a butcher of the name and mate. They used to heave me off the ladder of Armstrong, bit not fewer than six or seven individuals, a sow in-pig, and other animals. One boy, the son of Mr. John Eland, coachman to Sir George Musgrave, of Eden-hall, was most severely bitten on the land and the sea, the vessel going half a knot an hour at the time. When I came to Stangate Creek my legs were bandaged by the doctor, who took me out of the ship, and I am still obliged to have bandages upon one of his legs. A surgeon was soon in attendance, them. and cut out that and some of the places bitten on other persons; but Mr. Eland, the father of the boy, being so fearful of the effects of made at the sessions.

The defendant was then bound, himself in £100, and two sureties in £50 each, to answer the charge at the sessions. ness, that Sir George, with his usual kindness and liberality, we understand, at his own expense, cent the boy to a physician in Yorkshire, eminent for his skill in cases of hydrophobia; and we are glad At ten minutes to five o'clock on Saturday evening, to announce that hitherto no symptoms of madness as the Emerald, Diamond steam-packet, was, after have appeared in the boy or any other of the indi-viduals bitten by the rabid animal. The dog entered London to Gravesend, her Captain (J. Pindar) obthe house of a farmer, and after biting one of the served a large steam-vessel directly a-head of him, chairs, went into the back kitchen, when the servant-man reached down a gun, which was loaded, and immen in the bow of the Emerald sung out, but the mediately succeeded in shooting it. The dog was of the colly or sheep-dog kind. This shocking circum-order to port the helm had scarcely been obeyed when stance has given rise to the greatest fear and alarm the Emerald was struck on the larboard quarter by amongst the whole of the villagers and the inhabi- the bow of the other vessel (which subsequently turned tants of the surrounding hamlets, and the results of out to be the John Bull, Hamburg packet). The the effects of the wounds of the persons bitten, who paddle-box and quarter of the Emerald were stove in,

north-east winds, and the gale of Thusday morning, and tumbled over and amongst them the tables and which forced the water up the Channel, the river everything thereon. The confusion and dismay which overflowed its banks on Thursday night, and the tide overnewed its bains on Indianay might, and the cide to honored is mucholic. A fush was made to the rose to a great height. At midnight the sudden rush- cabin door, but the passage was stopped by all ating of the waters over the enbankments of the Thames and through the wharfs and alleys leading into the A cry of "Bring up the women, bring up the wostreets, aroused the inhabitants from their slumbers, men!" from the deck, added to the alarm and consultants aroused the inhabitants from their slumbers, men!" from the deck, added to the alarm and consultants aroused the inhabitants from their slumbers, men!" from the deck, added to the alarm and consultant arouse the inhabitants from their slumbers, but at length, owing to the self-possession of and a scene of indescribable confusion took place. A great many persons were saved in Wapping, Shad- some of the gentlemen, and a few of the ladies who well, the numerous courts and alleys leading out of made way and held back, the whole of the cabin pas-Bankside and other places by the activity of the police, those of the Thames division being very assidered the collision took place. Then the scene was terrific: duous in their exertions. An hour before the time the Emerald was believed to be going down. The named in the calendar for the primary high water, the river was several inches above the usual level, and it continued to flow with a velocity which astonished the oldest water and lighternant and lighterna the oldest watermen and lightermen, until five to be reached by several of the male passengers of the minutes after one o'clock yesterday morning, an hour beyond the time named for high water at. London-bridge, when the tide was one inch higher at the St. Kathering's deal mater than it was in Navamber getting nate the John built thereon, the trustees and board of directors bridge, when the tide was one inch higher at the St. Ratherine's-dock-gates than it was in November, Katherine's-dock-gates than it was in November, It would be impossible to recount a tithe of the hair. It would be impossible to receive a loan from the base to the roof. A that the counter to be paid by the occuhair in like a complete list of the houses, warehouses, gra-naries, wharfs, and other buildings damaged by the inundation. From Gravesend to Putney the loss of inundation. From Gravesend to Putney the loss of inundation. From Gravesend to Putney the loss of inundation. From Gravesend to Putney the loss of

apoplexy. Circumstances, however, exciting suspicion, the body was exhumed, and on the inquest it came out that the deceased had been robbed by his housekeener named Harrist Parts (Two man in the first shock of the callision were came out that the deceased had been robbed by his housekeeper, named Harriet Baxter Trevor, and a housekeeper, named Harriet Baxter Trevor, and a large amount. The evidence of the medical with a large amount. The evidence of the medical without the content of the collision, were the fact ould be learned, between or or precised, and it was some time even the fact ould be learned, between the fact of the medical without the minimum rent shall be .65 108, 264, for which the nimimum rent shall be .65 108, 264, for which the minimum rent shall be .65 108, 264, for which the proceed the sace has reloided by moring the following resolution:—

"The winteresses recovering from their first, proceeded to call over the lights having the each shareholder of the eligists having been even the fact on the relations it would hold out to persons to join, loud once than four acres, would introduce the principle of sub-letting.

"O'Conner: With regard to premiums Mr. Hobson seems to forget that there is such a power in the fact of any member who has been deceded and in case of any member who has been eligible of any member who has been the fact on the deceased gen measurement in the sace has recolded to persons to join, and concluded by mying the following resolution:—

"O'Conner: With regard to premiums Mr. Hobson seems to forget that there is such a power in the fact on the eligists have been induced to which he belong with a going-flown tide; and on the other hand it with a going-flown tide; and on the other hand it with a going-flown tide; and on the other hand it with a going-flown tide; and on the other hand it with a going-flown tide; and on the other hand it with a going-flown tide; and on the other hand it with a going-fl at the next Retford sessions.

some time to come.

PHAN BOY. At the Thames Police-office on Wednesday, Joseph Heaviside, mate of the brig Nunez (Thomas Flight, master,) was charged with a series of assaults continued throughout a voyage to Alexandria and back again, upon a fatherless lad, fifteen years of age, apprenticed to the vessel. The complainant, a genteellooking and intelligent lad, stated that he shipped Shields to take in a cargo of coals. He had no comthe cook called him, and he was undressed when he was beaten. The next day the mate rope's ended In return for the compliment, his fellow lodgers,

do so he should be worse served out. After leaving At last, however, his conduct seems to have pro-Gibraltar, the mate sketched a very indistinct com. | ceeded beyond all further endurance, and the whilst he was scanning it over on one of the water- his unmanly behaviour in the company of females. The mate, on examining him, found he did not know availing, it was at length found necessary to remove couple of dozen daily on the hands with the sole of a and whom from the outrageous nature of his conduct. thick shoe. The captain and mate used to talk of he could scarcely regard as in his sober senses, he how the Greeks were bastinadoed, and then the mate | volunteered to accompany him on board his vessel, beat him with the shoe on the soles of the feet, never where he was to take up his quarters for the night. him terrible pain, which the captain observing, and was descending a flight of steps which led from checked the practice. At Alexandria he was constantly rope's ended, but he was then still more used to it, having been about fifty-nine days on the voyage. There he was sent on board a lighter to trim coals, with a pair of slippers on, which were soon cut to deadly purpose. Before, however, the murderous inpieces, and he had to work on his bare feet. He strument reached the spot at which it was evidently could not work fast enough to please the mate.

Mr. Broderip: Who was trimming the lighter with you, my boy?—I was doing it myself, sir, but sometimes I was helped by a little Arab boy.

Mr. Broderip: I should like to know the size of the lighter this child was trimming alone. Was it as large as those in the river ?—Complainant: It was, sir. The mate was the basket man, and he used to died on Friday night from the effects of the injuries. try to heave the basket on me. He also threw pieces The coroner remarked on the melancholy nature of of coal at me, some of them as large as both my fists. He knocked the skin off the inside of my ancles, and between the coal dust and the salt water, they turned to large holes. The complainant proceeded to state they were dressed by himself on the passage, but the a late hour on Saturday evening a body of police apprehended Ralph Joicey, a hind in the employment of the Duke of Portland, at Cockle Hall, near Morpeih, on a charge of causing poison to be administered to his father, from the effects of which he died. The prisoner was immediately conveyed to Morpeth. It is rumoured that he has made important disclosures as affecting himself, but they have not yet been made the passage, but the passage, but the passage, but the captain applied blue-stone. On these occasions the mate would say, "Go aft, you b—, and get your blue-stone;" and seeing the holes he would exclaim, "How do you like 'em?" When his feet got so bad, the captain allowed him to knock off for a week. At Alexandria he was put over the ship's side in a bow-line knot to beat the rust off the chain plaits, and was knot to beat the rust off the chain plaits, and was knot at it, with the exception of breakfast time. was kept at it, with the exception of breakfast time, from seven o'clock in the morning until seven of was held on Monday evening, at Mr. Thomas Izon's, eight at night, without any dinner. During this the Plough Inn, Newtown-row, Birmingham, on the time he heard the mates voice, for he was always was the easiest way with his sore feet. He then ceased worked in Mr. Bullock's mill, in Cleveland-street, where her step-father, Mr. Williams, of Brew-directed, and did as he was ordered. Because he ery-street, had mill-power as a steel polisher. On did not go up the topping lifts of the boom in the Friday last she was at work at a bench beneath which | first instance, the mate gave him a dozen with the a shaft run at 200 or 300 revolutions a minute, and shoe on the head. Complainant cried with pain, and -"wrapped" round it, as the witness described it. casion, the defendant made him put his finger in the Her death was instantaneous, as her back and one mouth of a large turtle, which gave him a smart bite, arm was broken, her hips were dislocated, and she and left two little black holes. After that the mate received other dreadful injuries. It did not appear pulled his ears until the skin was split. One of the sailors told him the flesh was broken, and he himself some beans, a few dropped, and the mate struck him a blow on the nose which made the blood spurt Execution in Portugal.—The Revolucao of the out. At another time, complainant being unable to EXECUTION IN PORTUGAL.—The Revolucate of the 3rd instant gives an account of the execution of two men at Tivira, on the 24th ult., for the crime of murder, committed on an old lady, her grand-daughshoulders till the left was very much swollen. After that he was sent to trim the lamps, which, owing to the pain from his arm, took him wore than the usual time. The mate complained of this, and taking up amarlin-spike, punched him in the arms with the thick iron end of it. On another occasion, he belaboured complainant with the handle of the deck scrubbing brush, giving him three severe blows on the ribs. His side was very bad for a long time afterwards, and he still felt pain if he breathed hard. The blows felled him, and he could scarcely crawl along the deck for a panikin he wanted to fetch.

the masts. Afterwards, when I was dying the captain's gloves in the gallery, he came and kicked me burnt about the lower parts of his body, of which injuries he died on the following day. There was no evidence as to how the deceased set himself on fire. Verdict, "Accidental death."

Hyproproprosta.—At the village of Glassonby, near much swollen. The mate often kicked me before.

The defendant was then bound, himself in £100,

FEARFUL STEAM-BOAT COLLISION ON THE RIVER.are principally boys, are awaited for with the greatest | the funnel was cast down with a tremendous crash, producing a shock throughout the vessel, which, in Oversiowing of the Thames — Disastrous Erthe after cabin, where the writer of this notice was at the moment, flung the passengers from their seats, Property on both shores has been immense. Happily there has been no loss of life, but a great number of poor families have suffered great loss, and will, in consequence, continue to suffer much discomfort for some time to come ROBBERY AND SUSPECTED MURDER NEAR EAST in contact. The three vessels were now entangled REFFORD.—On Tuesday last an inquest was holden at together, and the alarm on board each was perhaps Laneham, near East-Retford, on the body of Mr. Robert Draper, an eccentric gentleman of that place, who came by his death, as was supposed, by a fit of appliery of the applie

proper management, have avoided the other.

BRUTAL MURDER IN JERSEY. - We are to-day

called upon to record one of the most apalling murders which probably ever took place within the circle of the Channel Islands. The name of the victim is certain agents from the county of Lancashire have been, Thomas Hodge, the name of the murderer John or are at present, in this neighbourhood, engaging men Noon, both seamen. It appears that the individual for the collieries of Lancashire, this is to give notice, who has thus fallen a victim to brutal violence and that the workmen of the undermentioned collieries are piled up, which the legs, and crushing them beneath it and on board the Nunez, as an apprentice, on the 10th or the ground. Their cries were dreadful, and assisting immediately rendered a chain was fee. Shields to take in a carro of cools. The half of the sum of the undermentioned collieries are between the port of Jersey and Newfoundland. About three weeks ago he arrived in St. Helier's from the structure. passion, was a sailor belonging to a vessel which trades on strike, and it would be ingratitude of the blackest 11th of last July, and proceeded from London to three weeks ago he arrived in St. Helier's from the stances. The Lancashire miners have nobly and bravely latter place, and took up his lodgings at a respect- stood by, and supported the association, up to the present ance being immediately reducted, a chain was las. plaint to make up to that time, but when off Newcas- able house in Mulcaster-street, generally frequented time, and they did more to support you during the late the sufferers to be drawn out before the chain slipped, the sufferers to be drawn out before the chain slipped the sufferers to be drawn out before the chain slipped the sufferers to be drawn out before the chain slipped the sufferers to be drawn out before the chain slipped the sufferers to be drawn out before the chain slipped the sufferers to be drawn out before the chain slipped the sufferers to be drawn out before the chain slipped the sufferers to be drawn out before the chain slipped the sufferers to be drawn out before the chain slipped the sufferers to be drawn out before th cruelties, which were continued throughout the voy- se some time in harbour. He was universally fore, we beseech you, do not degrade your hitherto the sufferers to be distributed and the sum bed of the sum bed depend on the shoulders, back and thick knotted stick about respect the some in harbour. He was universally fore, we beseech you, do not degrade your hitherto and the timber again fell on them. At length, but age, by beating him with a thick knotted stick about respect the shoulders hack and thick who the shoulders have a should be should the shoulders, back, and thighs. The cause of it was, Wednesday, the 10th instant, being the annihomes for the purpose of injuring such brave men, but that he remained in his berth a few minutes after versary of his birthday, he treated his friends rather take advantage of the present great demand for him because he did not draw up the chain cable, which was too heavy for him, more quickly. Indeed, the rope's ending was a matter of daily occurrence until reaching Alexandria, and he became used to it.

In return for the compliment, his fellow lodgers, being just on the eve of departure for a distant port, invited him on the evening of Saturday last to a fare-well entertainment in the house at which they had all mutually taken up their residence. The hour of fully yours, the Executive Council of the Miners' Asso-Destrictive fire at Wandsworth.—On Indicated until reaching Alexandria, and ne became used to it. an inducting taken up their residence. The nour of the place of three hours caused great alarm in the the space of three hours caused great alarm in the ways left their mark. Off Gibralter, being on short seated at supper when the individual who is at prethe space of three hours caused great align in the property of the places of three hours caused great align in the property of the places of three hours caused great align in the places of the place with began to use language which ordinary decency | The facts of the case are these :—Several workmen were Though much injured, as could be proved by a would prevent us from repeating; oaths and discharged from Vauxhall foundry without any fault being appeared on a fall of the repeating and the rep sailor who saw his back, he was obliged to go to work imprecations and the most obscene epithets assigned as a reason. They then made application at immediately afterwards, knowing that if he did not flowing from his lips in the most admired rapidity. Messrs. Bury, Curtis, and Kennedy's Clarence foundry. of the place in which the fire began were destroyed pass, of which he was ordered to have the use, and landlord of the house was obliged to rebuke him for turned to Vauxhall and procured clearances quite satiscasks in the fore-hold, whilst there, either the mate or the captain, he could not say which, said he was apparent effect, and Noon still continued his oaths in the interim, been received from their former employers, asleep, and he was sent to learn it in the after-gallery. and imprecations as before. All efforts proving un-stating that they were not to be employed, for what reason John Lambert, aged 42 years, lately in the service of it, and in ten minutes afterwards, came and rubbed him from the apartment, and at this moment it is that it is not against being discharged that they protest, a large wad of tarry oakum over his mouth, face, and important to observe the amiable conduct of the but against the persecution which followed them while eyes. His eyes were sore for a week after that, and deceased. With the view of seeing that no harm that time out it was the constant practice of should result to the individual who had thus was defordent to give him from half a decease to a tonly had no no claim upon the party borrowing the endeavouring to gain work in another establishment. If you have no claim upon the party borrowing the endeavouring to gain work in another establishment. If you have no claim upon the party borrowing the endeavouring to gain work in another establishment. If you have no claim upon the party borrowing the endeavouring to gain work in another establishment. If you have no claim upon the party borrowing the endeavouring to gain work in another establishment. If you have no claim upon the party borrowing the endeavouring to gain work in another establishment. If you have no claim upon the party borrowing the endeavouring to gain work in another establishment. If you have no claim upon the party borrowing the endeavouring to gain work in another establishment. If you have no claim upon the party borrowing the endeavouring to gain work in another establishment. If you have no claim upon the party borrowing the endeavouring to gain work in another establishment. If you have no claim upon the party borrowing the endeavouring to gain work in another establishment. If you have no claim upon the party borrowing the endeavouring to gain work in another establishment. If you have no claim upon the party borrowing the endeavouring to gain work in another establishment. If you have no claim upon the party borrowing the endeavouring to gain work in another establishment. If you have no claim upon the party borrowing to gain work in another establishment. the defendant to give him from half a dozen to a tonly broken in upon the pleasures of the evening, the public voice being raised against it, the position of the giving him more than half a dozen at a time. It gave | Hodge had only proceeded a few steps upon his way, | whatever position the contending parties may be. Knowthe door of the house to the court below, when the

APALLING MURDERS.

intended to be struck, it fell upon the assassin's moment plunged into the thigh of the individual volunteered to do an act of kindness. Falling back George Ramsay. upon the steps on which he had been standing, the for a short space of time, and in three minutes from his receiving the fatal stab of the assassin, he had breathed his last. Medical assistance was imdiately procured, but all to no purpose. The femoral which had ensued was such as to have precluded all hope of saving life, had assistance arrived even within a minute from the infliction of the fatal gash. they suspected he had gone, they succeeded in and, when apprised of the awful crime with fore, which would almost induce the supposition that on in a similar manner. at the period of the rash act his senses had not been quite obscured from the influence of liquor. Upon his arrival at gaol, the strongest efforts were required to consign him to a cell, the ferocity and brutality of

held by the deputy viscount on Sunday afternoon, and a verdict of "wilful murder" was returned. SHOCKING MURDER IN SOUTH TIPPERARY. -- CLON-MEL, DEC. 16.—The South Riding of this unfortunate county has become the scene of a blood-stained and cruel murder. The victim in this instance is Mr. Charles Acheson, formerly a respectable and extensive trader in this town; but being unfortunate in business, was obliged to take a situation as clerk in came into town on yesterday evening, about some business, and delayed some time at the house of Mr. M. Glissan, town-clerk, which he left about nine o'clock, and was accompanied by Mr. Glissan as far as the union workhouse, where he bid him good night. when the unfortunato man proceeded on his way alone. He was waylaid in a lonesome part of the road, near Birdhill, and within forty perches of his own house, and beaten with stones on the head and breast in a most frightful manner; the eye-balls were dislodged from their sockets, and his brains dashed morning in the horrible manner above described, on evening. The only cause that can be assigned for this horrible murder is, that Mr. Acheson discharged three men from the distillery last week for

THE TWO MEN BURIED ALIVE. DEATH OF ONE OF THE SUPFERERS .- In our second page will be found an account of the frightful catas trophe at Forfar, by which two men were buried alive. The following particulars we take from the Dundee Advertiser:-The sinking of the new well was carried on with great diligence until Friday morning, when the workmen were lower down than Brown. Having procured some boring instruments from Arbroath, and some boiler-plate boxes from Dundee, and having formed a tunnel from the new bore to the old well, a brother of Brown's, who had come from Dundee, boldly dashed down, and about four o'clock p.m. extricated and brought him out. On being brought to the brink there was a party waiting, who instantly enveloped him in blankets, and carried him into Mr. Barclay's house, where medical gentlemen were ready to attend to him. We are informed that he was instantly put into a warm bath, and had restoratives administered. It is said that his pulse was strong and healthy, and that he is rallying wonderfully. Since the above report, we have heard that Macleish has perished. About half-past eight o'clock yesterday (Monday) morning he took some milk; but he was not heard to speak or to make any movement afterwards. The bell had ceased to be heard, and it was too truly inferred that the power to ring it had also ceased. By eleven o'clock it was almost certain that he was dead. At one o'clock the sheriff examined two medical men who had gone down, and who had been able to examine his legs, and they declared that poor Macleish was dead, and that it was their belief that he had been so for three hours at least. Brown, the man who has fortunately been extricated, is doing well. At seven o'clock the body had not been disinterred,

The ship Ernest, arrived at Havre from Goree, in Africa, brings two lions and a lioness for the menagerie of Queen Victoria.

but every exertion was being made for that purpose.

FIRE IN BISHOPSGATE-WITHOUT.—A most extensive fire occurred on Friday night, shortly before eleven

day at the George Inn, before Mr. Dudlow, the coroner, on the body of James Abraham, who was killed in the tunnel at Tunbridge Wells, under the following circumstances:—Deceased was employed in the formation of the tunnel leading from Groslin to the feelings of the great body of stared in the formation of the tunnel leading from Groslin to the bottom of Grove-hill-road. On Saturday night, about twelve o'clock, whilst the workmen were engaged in the tunnel, some one called for them "too look out," and immediately afterwards a penderous mass of rock, weighing seven conducted so as to get the members located as soon of the stringent clauses will be introduced into the leases. In the trustees by constalments, and his interest to stringent clauses will be introduced into the leases. Mr. Taylor asked whether a provision could be reduced accordingly."

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Mr. Holson: What advantage can be derived from keeping open the question of how many shares a member may hold. It should be confined to the case where a man may require either one share or case where a man may require either one share or case where a man may require either one share or case where a man may require either one share or case where a man may require either one share or stake precedence in a second ballot.

Mr. Cuffay: It was his wish to have the society of the great body of share-than to the feelings of the great body of share-white and the cases to prove the provision could be reduced?

Mr. Isologous the feelings of the great body of share-white and the cases to prove the provisi

Trades' Movements.

TO THE MINERS OF NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM. -Fellow men,-It having come to our knowledge, that miners in your own two counties, also all parts of the

country, that is at present being enacted in Liverpool. Messrs. Bury, Curtis, and Kennedy's Clarence foundry, and were told that if they could procure clearances from Vauxhall they could have employment. They then refactory at least to themselves. They then presented them was not stated. They wish it to be clearly understood working classes will be a degradation to any country professing to be free. There is still one power which the country, which is at all times ready to expose abuses, in ing this to be the case, they make this appeal to the sympathies of the public. They hope the employers alluded murderer was observed to draw from his pocket to will have the honesty to state their reasons, through a large knife which he always carried about his per- the medium of the public press, for preventing them from son, and handle it in a manner as if aiming at some getting employment,

BILSTON MINERS.—At a meeting of the Miners' Victim Fund committee, held at Mr. J. Linney's, White Horse Inn, High-street, Bilston, on Sunday, December hands: but hastily stooping to the ground, it was in 14th, the accounts of the Law Fund were audited and found correct, the receipts being £51 9s. 21d., and the diswho, regardless of inconvenience, had so willingly bursements £47 16s. 5d. Audited by John Hamnor and

THE GLASGOW "CRIMPS,"-(From a Correspondent.) unhappy man uttered a scream which was heard at a On Saturday last a very important case was tried here, at considerable distance, and was in a moment prostrate the Justice of Peace Court, before Provost Bankier, of in a fit of insensibility. The murderer, however, did Carlton, and John Lang, two of her Majesty's justices not wait to see the issue of his atrocious act. Utter for the shire of Lanark. The complaint was made by ing an oath indicative of the pleasure he experienced J. S. Fildes, of the Seaman's Guardian Society, against on having done for the ill-fated Hodge, he hastily M. L. Flett, of the firm of Boyd, Flett, and Boyce, alias decamped. The unfortunate victim only survived Devins, as will be seen from their transactions. Smith, a seaman, went and shipped with these fellows, and signed articles of agreement for the Earl Dalhousie, Captain Primrose. One of the crimps went with Smith to get the notes cashed so as to get the fees, and met one artery had been divided, and the homorrhage of his partners at the public-house; the sailor, Smith, refused to pay the high price demanded for exchanging, and was leaving, when one of the crimps told him to leave one of the two notes, as security for the fees. Smith The eye-witnesses of the dire tragedy having in some told him, that the law did not allow him to pay fees. degree recovered from the consternation which had Boyce then told him that he would scratch out his information was immediately forwarded to the police, fear of losing the berth, gave up one of the notes. I resolution that would cut the throat of the society. Two disinterested parties shall then draw the names, been induced by the dreadful event of the moment, name if he did not leave the notes. Smith then, through morning. He was found apparently asleep in bed, I distinctly swore before the justice, still they thought the case was not sufficiently proven, and threw the case out which he stood charged, professed an utter un- of court, each party to pay their own expences. The case consciousness of what had taken place. Nor did for the prosecution was conducted by John Lang, jun., he accompany them quietly to prison; for it was Fiscal. Such is the way the crimps carry on, in defiance only after a desperate resistance that they were suc- of all laws passed for the protection of seamen, but the cessful in bringing him to shore. His cabin being fault is not with the crimps, so much as it rests with strictly searched, the knife with which he consum-mated the fatal deed was discovered. It bore evident their wholesale plunder. As soon as the court was over marks of having been washed a very short period be- Mr. Fildes brought forward three more seamen, imposed

ADDRESS OF THE JOURNEYMEN BOOT AND SHOE-MAKERS TO THE INHABITANTS OF CHORLEY AND ITS VICINITY .- There appeared in the Preston Chronicle newspaper, December 7th, 1845, a statement respecting his conduct being scarcely credible. An inquest was the journeymen boot and shoe makers of Chorley having struck against working for Barton Smith, a master living in Market street, Chorley, through a reduction of wages; and the said Barton Smith, has been bold enough to contradict such statement in the same paper, of the 13th of December—we now consider ourselves justifiable in thus addressing you, to shew you that he is not worthy to be believed: we have a statement of wages which the said Barton Smith signed in 1843, after having the same in his possession several days, and making such alterations the employment of Messrs. John Stein and Co., the as he thought proper, which was a reduction in some serts eminent distillers at Marlfield, near this town. He of work, which the journeymen submitted to. It was also signed by Thomas Magnall, William Hodgkinson, William Howarth, William Tootall, Archibald Briton, James Southwort,—the same is paid by Thomas Emmet, Robert Hindle, Robert Thompson and others; since Smith signed such statement, he has made several attempts so reduce the wages; in one thing he succeeded, that was soling boots, 4d, per pair. We wish to know whether his customers have received the kenefit of such reduction, or if he has pocketed it to himself, he states: in the newspaper, that he is paying the same wages that he has paid for nine years; we wonder that he will acabout the road! The lifeless body was found this knowledge that he has committed such a robbery, (as it knowledge that he has committed such a robbery, (as it can be considered nothing else,) on those whom he found submissive enough to allow it. He is a Tyrant! and wishes to pay such wages as he thinks fit, but it which an inquest will be held at four o'clock this found submissive enough to allow it. He is a Tyrant! and wishes to pay such wages as he thinks fit, but it will not do : he has had the audacity to say that he will himselfin a lamentable error.—Signed on behalf of the Trade, William Bland, Scoretary, December 15th, 1845.

THE LAND CONFERENCE.

THURSDAY SITTINGS.

they be confirmed, which was carried unanimously. Mr. Cuffay moved that the standing orders be re-

Mr. Knight seconded the motion. On a division here appeared for the motion five against five. in one allotment." The chairman decided in favour of the motion. The following resolutions were proposed just at It was moved by Mr. O'Connor, "That each shareolder, upon being appointed to his allotment, shall be liable to 2½ per cent. interest upon all moneys rules as to the way in which those parties holding advanced by the directors, and that the payment two shares are to ballot for their prize. of such interest shall continue until the last draft of the first section of shareholders shall be located, and when the land is purchased, the number of sharethen, and not till then, the payment of such interest | holders, distinguishing the double shareholders from to cease, and the occupant be discharged from pay-those holding one, and then divide the land into so ment of further interest." Of course, this applied to many farms as to provide for those holding four ast was located. This was to preserve the link of subletting system. the occupants who were located the second year erecting of an independant class of farmers. The would pay for three years, or 15s.; those of the third shareholders of Lambeth, are decidedly in favour of Mr. O'Connor strongly supported the views of Mr. year for two years, or 10s.; and the poor who were located last would receive the £15, discharged of all interest, and then interest would not only cease ing an aristocracy of farmers, and enables persons to likely to give statisfaction to the members, namely, to go on through ing an aristocracy of farmers, and enables persons to likely to give satisfaction to the members, namely, to go on through ing an aristocracy of farmers, and enables persons to likely to give satisfaction to the members, namely, to go on through ing an aristocracy of farmers, and enables persons to likely to give satisfaction to the members, namely, to go on through ing an aristocracy of farmers, and enables persons to in a situation to give every man his allotment for EVER FOR NOTHING.

Mr. Poole seconded the resolution. Mr Saunders moved, and Mr Taylor seconded:-

"That, as the allotments are made, and cottages are | individual to whom the farms may be sublet, though built thereon, the trustees and board of directors the rent is fixed as between the society and the

called for them "too look out," and immediately afterwards a ponderous mass of rock, weighing seven or eight tons, gave way, carrying away the huge tim-

throughout the whole country, but still he considered lawyers, but for parties who have a great aversion that it was better to charge on extra rent instead of law and lawyers.

without any danger. He would rather give £15 an holding as many shares as he pleases. acre for good land than five shillings an acre with a Adjourned. cottage for poor land. Good land requires less labour. The poorer the ground the more seed is required to cultivate it. A great many of the shareholders will not require an advance; and they won't be damaged. for when the profits of the society are divided, they who have had no advance will get their £15 then. Mr. O'Connor thought it very likely that some persons would require £20, some £25, or some even more, as the society was paternal and not usurious, and God forbid that the loss of a cow or two should be the means of destroying one of its children. Of many shares as they think proper, but in no case to these matters the directors must be sole judges.

Mr. Vallance: Mr. Leach's motion was endea-vouring to throw a covering over the words, loan or gift. Yet Mr. Leach's resolution states that all shareholders should be subject to the interest of the four acres, the price of a two-acre share to be £2 10s. advance, whereas it has been argued, that there are many persons who would not require it. Mr. Any person who may have received any loan from first allotment to be strictly confined to two acres. last location—supposing a man had received £20, and times. He most cordially seconded the resolution. on the settlement of the affairs of the society there appeared only £10 due to him, he should then be considered as a debtor to the society, and compellable to pay the difference to enable the directors to will you confine a shareholder to the number of shares keep faith with the other shareholders.

Mr. O'Connor moved, and Mr. Dixon seconded that subscribing for as many shares, and disposing of the standing orders be suspended. Carried unani-Mr. Dixon: There is already an interest charged for the £15 16s. 8d. in the shape of rent. Now if a person does not take the money, would he be

charged with interest. Mr. Taylor: The proposed sum is not the pro-

as you hold out these inducements to persons to become members-two acres of land-a cottage-and of Mr. Cuffav. £15 in money. Those parties who do not require an

require it will be very much benefited. Mr. G.W. Wheeler stated that it was necessary that the directors should have some security for the money advanced. His resolution proposed that the He would, therefore, submit a resolution for the conmoney should not be advanced at once, but spread over a distance of time.

The resolution, however, fell to the ground for want of a seconder. Mr. M'Grath: Whenever you depart from a principle you get into error. In this case the advance

definite sum. Mr. Clark: There is already an interest charged in the rent. There is no doubt, that it is an admitted quantity of land of tabular value-you can't buy right that the parties should receive the amount promised. The feelings of the members decidedly would be in favour of paying any extra sum, provided they were guaranteed that they should be repaid at the time

when all the parties were located. Mr. Smith: There can be no right-as the members cannot have a right till all the members are then moved, "That the members resident in located—the advance must, therefore, be considered surplus, the shareholders can only have a right in the

Mr. O'Connor, in answer to a question from Mr. Taylor as to whether the directors had any claim after accepting the bonus of 5s. or 10s. over the £15. be proposed. There can be no doubt of the success of torted from me by Flett and his comrogues before he the plan, and instead of the money to be divided

bers, it is more likely to be over than under £50. which was granted.

Mr. Leach moved and Mr. Doyleseconded, the following resolution, which was carried, "That each shareholder, after being located upon his allotment, shall now to the control to shall pay to the society the sum of 5s. per share as a and four acres, in proportion to the number of each bonus for the beuefit such member has received from | class then entitled to occupy; and the ballot for such the society each year, until the whole of the members of the section to which such member belongs shall have been located upon the land, whence all further demands upon such member shall cease, and then all profits and benefits arising from the property of the of shareholders you will cause great dissatisfaction holders of the society as soon as the directors and classification you get rid of all angry feelings.

On a division there appeared-

For Mr. Cuffay 1 " Mr. Leach 14 " Mr. Saunders Mr. Leach moved the resumption of the consi-

deration of the proposition, made to the conference yesterday, of allowing the directors to employ agricultural labourers for the purpose of preparing the ground.

Mr. O'Connor: This is not only a proper, but a useful proposition. The man takes possession of his cottage as soon as completed—this will enable the directors either to sell or morgage the land, &c., to great advantage. If this proposition is not adopted, you will have no labour upon the land until the cottage is built. He had no objection to become steward. It must be evident to every man that the occupant cannot live in his cottage until it is built, and therefore when the foundation stone is laid, the labour of cultivation is at once undertaken, and when the cot-

Mr. Knight said, had not this motion been brought forward, he should have been compelled to employ a would satisfy his constituents, who were generally mischievous consequences to the shareholders.

Mr. Clark explained that when a party who had

the rule as to shares be as they are now, namely, two acres; at the same time any person may be allowed divide the country into as many districts as there

Mr. O'Connor was decidedly against any person Mr. O'Connor was decidedly against any person practical results of the plan as possible. Mr. Clark, holding more than four acres. The conference must in giving explanation, had mis-stated what he rose the close of the proceedings of yesterday, the discussion upon which was adjourned till the morning:—

the close of the proceedings of yesterday, the discussion upon which was adjourned till the morning:—

two shares shall be located.

two shares shall be located.

Mr. Hobson: The best plan to be adopted is that

the £15, for which, by this arrangement, the occu- acres and those holding two. If you allow a person pant who received it would pay 5s. a year until the to hold more than he can occupy you introduce the Manchester, and a shareholder lives in Leeds, he brotherhood, and then the account would stand Mr. Cuffay would oppose any motion enabling prize by giving notice to the secretary that he does thus:—The occupants who were located the first any shareholders from holding more than four acres. not require to be located at present; and that then

altogether, but he trusted that the society would be take shares for the express purpose of getting the the land purchased. control of the society.

BRIDGE, WEDNESDAY.—An inquest was held on Mon- repaid, but such occupier shall be allowed to repay formed or are violated. It is to be hoped that very not draw a prize. Why should that be allowed?

a member may hold. It should be confined to the case where a man may require either one share or take precedence in a second ballot.

Wr. O'Connor moved, that when a ballot takes

Mr. Clark stated he had received instruction from

Mr. O'Connor: Every person has argued the question as though it was a loan that was to be paid back of money by way of loan—had no fear of capitalists —it is no such thing—it never was expected that it would be paid back. We are not doing an injury to any person. The Society proposes to lay down a sum at which they can start and carry out their purpose Mr. Wheeler: You cannot guard against a man Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SITTING.
Mr. Dixon, in resuming the debate, said that he understood the present object of this society was to break down the system of large farms. There are a great many persons who would willingly give £10 a year for two acres of ground and a cottage. He concluded by reading his resolution as altered: "That the rule as to allotments should be as follows -namely, two acres, three acres, and four acres; at the same time, any person may be allowed to hold as occupy more than four acres.'

gift. Yet Mr. Leach's resolution states, that all favour of dividing the shares into two, three, and a three-acre share to be £3 15s., and the price of a four-acre share to be £5, but in no case shall the size Saunder's resolution, however, does state the amount of the allotments be for more than four acres. Great of the loan and the rate of interest to be charged. numbers of persons who are shareholders wish the the society should be compelled to pay it back at the The respective classes to be balloted for at separate Mr. Poole supported the motion.

that he shall hold? Would you object to any man them either by gift or othorwise, as he may think

Mr. Canning, Mr. Gilbertson, and Mr. Saunders

supported the resolution.
Mr. Shaw: Mr. Cuffay's and Mr. Dixon's motions are two separate and distinct questions. Ilis instructions would justify him in voting for Mr. Cuffay's perty of the society. If the plan or bonus be adopted amendment, while on the other hand Mr. Dixon says that a shareholder may purchase as many shares as he pleases, but not be allowed to occupy more than four acres. Every man has a right to just as much land as he can cultivate. He should support the motion Mr. Dixon would withdraw his motion by permis

advance will not be injured-while those who do sion of the conference, which was agreed to. Mr. Cuffay's motion was then carried unanimously. Mr. Clark: The next question that will come under consideration is the question of the ballot. ference, but should any other person propose a more eligible plan, he should consider himself at liberty to

withdraw his own proposition, and support that which he considered more applicable to the case. Mr. O'Connor: The value of land in Lancashire is not so dear as might have been supposed, as parties must be regarded as a right, the individual has as prefer letting land lie waste, because the proprietors much right to receive the money as he has to receive can make more interest of their money from labour. the land and cottage. Decidedly in favour of fixing Near Cheshire there is a quantity of land to be sold which would cost about £20 an acre. You can't go into the market and say that you will buy a certain

land of the same complexion. I contend that you must buy your land before you ballot for occupants.

Mr. T. M. Wheeler detailed his view of the manner in which the ballot for occupation was to be made, and Mr. Clark agreed to withdraw his resolu-

tion, and second that of Mr. Wheeler. Mr. Wheeler shall elect ten persons, not being paid-up shareas a loan—as there cannot be a right till there is a holders, in conjunction with the directors, to superintend the allotment in the following manner :- The committee shall examine the secretary's book, and place in a vessel the name of each person who has

paid up his share, or shares. They shall then place in a similar vessel a determined number of prizes, stated that he did not take one step without consult- each prize representing one acre, with blanks to ing counsel. He was not going to be a party to any make them equal to the number of paid-up members. whole of the number of prizes or acres are drawn.' Mr. Hobson: The arrangement proposed by Mr. Equality of benefit ought to be the object of the Mr. Hobson asked permission to withdraw his society. In some instances you would have to give motion in favour of that proposed by Mr. Saunders, one man more, and another less, than his quantity of land. The allotments, when made, should be numbered. He then moved the following resolution:-"That when a purchase is made, the directors shall

divide the same into allotments of, say two, three, respective allotments shall be taken separately among the respective classes."

Mr. Vallance seconded the resolution.

Mr. Doyle: Unless you classify the different classes

society to be equitably divided amongst all the share- amongst the great majority of the members. By trustees shall be able to dispose of the same to the best advantage.

Mr. Clark would withdraw, if permitted, his support of Mr. Wheeler's motion, and support that of Mr. Hobson. Mr. Wheeler did not wish to press his motion to a

division, but merely that it should stand as his opinion upon the subject of the ballot. The motion of Messrs. Hobson and Vallance was then carried unanimously.

Mr. Clark: The next business to come before the

conference is that of the transfer of shares. Without going into detail, he would move the following resolution,-"That in the event of members residing in districts Nos. 2, 3, 4, or 5, and winning a prize in the ballot for the location in district No. 1, and not wishing to take possession of such allotment, they shall have the privilege of giving up such allotment to be balloted for amongst the members in the district where the location may be situated, and who have paid up their shares, and who were unsuccessful in the first ballot."

Mr. Poole seconded the motion. The Chairman: The difficulty is very near at and thus both works are going on together, while, as and if the ballot was to be then open for the whole

strive the men into compliance, but in that he will find a matter of course, the directors will allow every oc- shareholders you might go on ad libitum before you cupant who thinks proper, to undertake the labour obtained parties who would locate in the Scottish districts. Mr. T. M. Wheeler was most decidedly against the proposition of Mr. Clark. He then entered into a person to cultivate his land when he obtained it, and | detail of his plan for the transfer of shares. The he was perfectly well aware that his voting for it plan was most unjust, and attended with the most

Mr. Sherrington in the chair.

The Roll having been called, and the minutes of the proceedings of Wednesday being read, it was moved by Mr. Doyle, and seconded by Mr. Yates, that the proceedings of Wednesday being read, it was moved by Mr. Doyle, and seconded by Mr. Yates, that the proceedings of Wednesday being read, it was moved by Mr. Doyle, and seconded by Mr. Yates, that the release to show the second of the prize should be balloted for among the other sharemarks the release to show the second of the release to the relea Mr. O'Connor: The object should have been to

> to hold as many shares as they think proper; but, in was a possibility, instead of limiting the division, no case, to have more than two shares, or four acres, which had been done by the resolution already come to. The object of the society was to realise as many Mr. Clark: There can be no difficulty in settling holders in paying up their shares, which, if it was this question. There is no provision in the present known where the location was to be made, the share-

Mr. Vallance would lay before the conference his ideas upon the subject. The Chairman supported the resolution of Mr. Vallance.

Mr. Shaw would support the motion of Mr. Vallance. The fact is, that if the land is purchased in ought to have the opportunity of relinquishing his year would pay 5s. a year for four years, that is £1; Mr. Knight: The plan was instituted for the he should be balloted for again, when the land might

The Chairman said, Mr. Clark's system was a bungling proposition. The plan of Mr. Vallance was Mr. Sherrington: It never was contemplated by the Scotch members, that any person should hold more than four acres. The rent is not fixed to any obtained the requisite number of shareholders.

Mr. Hobson: What was the main reason which

or eight tons, gave way, carrying away the huge timber supporters. At first many of the miners were what temptations it would hold out to persons to join, hold more than four acres, would introduce the prin-shall be drawn, and according to priority shall be

to IIs.

Aggregate aver-

London aver-

FRIDAY, DEC. 12, 1845. Mr. Sherrington in the chair. The minutes of Thursday were then read, which

were confirmed.
Mr. Hobson moved, and Mr. Clark seconded, That the arrangements for the ballot for occupants be made by the board of directors, but that it be an instruction from the conference that it be taken in oublic." Carried unanimously.
Mr. Hobson moved, and Mr. Smith seconded.

That when the number of shares subscribed for amounts to 6,000, the members subscribing shall constitute section No. 1, and all that join afterwards afiall constitute section No. 2, until it also numbers the society cannot be carried out at 5 per cent. He 6,000, and so on ad infinitum." The only reason for maintained that 6 per cent must be charged. There moving this resolution was to limit the responsibility in charging two rates of interests. of the shareholders. The opinion of his constituents

and see whether those parties would join.

Mr. Taylor was in favour of 6,000. There are numbers waiting in his district to join. Mr. Cuffay: His instructions on this point were various. From the Tower Hamlets—when 6,000 Mr. M'Grath: The greater the amount given for exembers; from the City of London—the 31st of De-cember; from Westminster—when the £5,000 was be arranged in cases where £40 an acre is given?

subscribed. sens would join the association in order to get into additional outlay.

Mr. Wheeler: The number of members upon his books he could give, but the number of members connected with the association he could not give, as there were many secretaries who had not given him in either names or money. The exact number standing in his books was 4,191.

Mr. Shaw: There are several who have taken

shares in the Leeds district, and some, who have paid up, are ready to bring £40 or £50 when they are

Mr. O'Connor said, it was desirable that some semite time or number should be stated when the East section should close. He supported the closing had paid over to the treasurer, and had money in when the shareholders number 6,000.

sition could not be carried out. It would lead to the sub-treasurer of £4 17s. 6½d.

- quarrelling amongst the shareholders. He would Mr. Wheeler in presenting his account stated, that move, -" That section No. 1 shall close on the 1st of the total amount received on account of the society February, 1846."

not be able to tell when 6,000 had subscribed, number of shares 4191. Expenses on shares whereas there could be no difficulty if the day was Mr. T. M. Wheeler supported Mr. M'Grath

Mr. Vallance: If the number is fixed as the closin of the society, there would be no more complaints secretaries not making their returns. He should therefore, vote for Mr. Hobson's motion. Mr. Cuffay: Why should the conference legislat

for the idle and the neglectful? If secretaries do no do their duty, let them suffer the consequences. Mr. G. W. Wheeler: It is much better to appoin a pay-up day, when those who wish to belong t Section No. 1 will pay up their money; but if 6,000 samed as the number to complete the first class, you will limit its operations.

The Chairman: The evil of a pay-up day being appointed is, that it will cause so much trouble to raise the society. By fixing the number, a greater exember of persons would join, in the expectation of being included in the first section. Mr. M'Grath: A greater inducement is held ou by his motion to parties to join than under that o' Mr. Hobson's.

The original motion was carried without a division Mr. O'Connor moved that the conference resolve Etself into a committee of supply. Mr. Leach seconded the motion.

Mr. Hobson: The time has not arrived when the consideration of the accounts should be entered into, To be deducted for expenses on shares 566 17 8 masmuch as they are not before the meeting.

Mr. O'Connor withdrew his motion. Mr. Hobson moved that the consideration of the secounts be deferred till after dinner, which was

Mr. Hobson then moved and Mr. Brown seconded "That the ballot for selection of occupants shall take piace as soon after a purchase of land as may be coneistent with due preparation, but before the dwellings are erected, so that each one selected may have full

Mr. Knight seconded the motion. Mr. O'Connor: It is the object to give as much exportunity to the fortunate holders to become agricultural labourers as possible. He had heard much in favour or ballotting in the first instance, but very

little, if any, against it.

Mr. Hobson: After the first allotment you will find the number of shareholders considerably augmented, and you will be placed in quite a different position to what the society is in at the first ballot. There is a motion carried, that the ballot shall take place, and the ballot to be held in public. It is necessary, as a principle, to enable the directors to Mr. Cuffay: The conference are now in committee

on principles, then why enter into details? Mr. O'Connor: The duty of the conference is t enter into as much details as they possibly can. The Chairman: As far as the proceedings of the conference have hitherto gone, they nearly come up

to his instruction. Resolution carried unanimously.

Mr. M'Grath: There is now another general cannot be obtained for the price assumed. Now, he contended that land could be obtained at the price. He gave several instances, in which land had been purchased at less than the assumed sum at which it by moving the following resolution:—"That the principle which shall determine the rental of the allotments shall be 6 per cent. upon the capital expended in the purchase of land, erecting the dwellings, and giving the gratuities to the allottees.

Mr. Taylor seconded the resolution. Mr. Clark, in supporting the resolution said, that in Pershore there was an estate for sale which could so bought at the rate of £20. Previous to seeing this he had very great doubts whether the land could se bought even at that price. Near the Land's End there are persons who occupy small allotments, who would not leave them to go into any trade whatever, Hough they cultivate for the London market.

Mr. O'Connor gave several instances of person having bought land at the price mentioned in the rules. The Society must start upon the principle haid down in the present rules, and not charge sper cent. on the amount laid out. If you give above the price stated in the rules you must charge an additional rent of £5 per cent. You must not put a capricious value upon land, but lay down a general principle. If you give £18 15s. for an acre of Land you charge £5 a-year for the allotment, while, if you give £28 for the same quantity you must charge 5 per cent extra. Mr. M'Grath has stated, that the Glasgow and other papers have poticed the association, of which he was not aware, Ext what did the editors of those papers know of the value of land—they knew as much of its value as a pig did of geometry. The only conclusion that the conference can come to is, that if land costs more than the sum stated in the rules, you must charge 5 ner cent more as rent-while, if it costs less, it must

Mr. Leach: You cannot get land in the immediate steighbourhood of manufacturing towns at the price stated in the rules. The letter of the rules, therefere, cannot be carried out. No doubt that where the land costs more than the sum stated an extra cent must be demanded, and every shareholder will be satisfied, nay pleased, to give an increased rent for

Mr. O'Connor: It is more profitable to the association to give £50 an acre than £15 an acre, as the ware you give for the land the better it is for all garties. If you buy good land it requires less labour, and less seed than bad land. He had no hesitation in stating that more land than the society could purchase during ten years could be bought at £18 15s. The object of the directors will be to see that the estates they purchase have considerable quantities of old buildings, that they are near quarries, lime kilns, &c. Every thing that is good is always saleable. The Chairman: The only difference between Mr. O'Connor and Mr. M'Grath is one per cent.

Mr. Hobson: There is a very great difference of equinion in the reading of those rules; there is no promise contained in them that the land would not cost more than £18 15s., or that they should be sugranteed a cottage and two acres of land for £5 a-year; it does no such thing, it is only used as an

Biustration.

Mr. O'Connor agreed with Mr. Hobson, and moved instead of £6 per cent.

Mr. Saunders seconded the resolution. Mr. Wheeler supported the resolution of Mr. Wheeler supported the resolution of Mr. McGrath, as it would dispose of the question as to the cost of creeting cottages. It had been stated that the cottages cannot be erected for the sum of £30; standing orders, and to sit till six o'clock," which an his opinion, it would be better to expend £20

M a reduction of interest, while they would if an company be established, as adjuncts in aid of the increase was made. The object of the press is to land plan." weak down the society. By the working of capital Mr. Leach had drawn up a table of rates, showing you can do with less interest. If you can carry it the amount of interest and premium to be paid upon

similar to the resolution of Mr. M'Grath, he should therefore support it. Mr. O'Connor: Before putting the question to the

meeting, he should in the most powerful language advantages as well to the borrowers as to the bank.

protest against it. He should protest against its Mr. O'Connor most cordially supported Mr. Leach's M. Poole: No question was more discussed at Collumpton than the question of the price of the land. There is very little difference in the two propositions;

the shareholders. He should support the motion of Mr. O'Connor. Mr. T. M. Wheeler: In his opinion the objects of

of the shareholders. The opinion of his constituents Mr. O'Connor: It is not the fear of the press as was in favour of 5,000. A great many persons are an individual, but it is the fear of the effect that waiting before they join; and, as there is now near the press may have upon weak minds, as well as the 5,000 in the society, it would be much better to wait fear of acting unjustly. He would agree that up to a certain point 6 per cent. was necessary, but after that point then 5 per cent. was only necessary. The 6 per cent. was the foundation of the association, the 5 per

cent. was upon money advanced. Mr. O'Connor: You start at £18 15s. for which Mr. Shaw: If it was generally known that 6,000 you charge £5 a-year, and if you give £40 then you were to close the first section, a great number of per- must charge an extra rent of 5 per cent. upon the

For Mr. O'Connor's amendment 11 Original motion...... 5 AFTERNOON SITTING.

Mr. O'Connor announced that Mr. Roberts had determined to resign the office of treasurer, and that though the office had been offered to him, not all the land that could be purchased by the society would induce him to accept it. He, however, had no objection to act as the stepping-stone between the shareholders and the treasurer. He then read a statement of his account, by which it appeared that he had received as sub-treasurer £3062 19s. 72d., and Mr. M'Grath: It was his opinion that the propoling to £3067 17s. 2d., leaving a balance in favour of

was £3266 3s. 71d., and the expenditure was Mr. Brown seconded the amendment. His constituents State on the books such that the general secretary would were, single shares 3849, double shares 342, total

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Mr. O'Connor: Some mode must be adopted for the transmission of money, but the printed form, week, for until they were paid adequately to their now in use, will materially simplify the mode of services, there never would be an efficient board of transmission. At the period of the formation of the directors. The niggardly manner in which the society Chartism was at a very low ebb, and, in order breaking up of the conference, the salary of the secre-

tary be allowed at £2 a-week." Mr. Leach seconded the motion.

Carried unanimously. Mr. Leach moved, and Mr. Dixon seconded, the following motion:—"That having heard the financial statement of the board of directors, we, the delegates assembled, on behalf of the shareholders, accept the same as correct, and, at the same time, return our thanks to the board of directors, for the strenuous exertions they have made, and the proud position at which the society has arrived under their guidance,"

which was carried unanimously.

Mr. O'Connor: The expense fund is to cover all the expenses of purchase, investigating title, and mortgage deeds, and it shall not be touched for any other surpose. The only item I object to in the accounts, is 11s. for Brighton, why it was incurred I cannot

Mr. Wheeler explained, that at Brighton they wished to have some person who understood the question to lecture, and Mr. M'Grath, not being enprinciple—the price at which land can be obtained—fo be considered—it has been one of the grand objections to the principles of the society, that land the addition of fifty-three shares. He also required for the charge of the society of the stated that the total constant of the shares. stated that the total amount of levy, received up to the 12th of December, was £40 12s. 9d. Mr. Knight: Great opposition was manifested by

the shareholders, in several districts, to the defraying could be bought by the directors. He then entered of local expenses for carrying out the objects of the very fully into the details of his plan. He concluded Mr. G. W. Wheeler moved, "That each branch, in

future, shall pay their own local expenses, including post-office orders, &c."
Mr. Vallance seconded the resolution.

Mr. Vanance seconded the resolution.
Mr. Dixon advocated the payment of a trifling remuneration to sub-secretaries.
Mr. O'Connor supported Mr. Wheeler's motion.
Mr. Clark moved, and Mr. Vallance seconded, the following:—"That the members of the conference receive wages at the rate of 30s, nor week in additional conference and the conference of the conference receive wages at the rate of 30s, nor week in additional conference. receive wages at the rate of 30s. per week, in addition to their travelling expences, at the rate of one penny per mile, except where members cannot avail

themselves of railway accommodation, in which case they are to receive the additional coach fare; time spent in travelling to and from to be paid for at the spent in travelling to and from to be paid for at the same rate as during the sitting of conference."

Mr. Smith moved,—"That the payment of the members of this conference be at the rate of 6s. per day." He had never been paid less than that

amount, whether it was a Chartist or other con-

Mr. O'Connor objected to the motion. Mr. Leach supported the motion for six shillings a-day. It was not so much the extra cost of living as the derangement of a man's home. The expense fund was clearly liable to make up the deficiency, if any, between the sum received for levy, and that required for paying the expenses of the Conference.

Mr. Dixon: Had always been a stickler for

wages. They brought them a long way from home, and what was the expense of a man who came from a distance? They could not subsist under 3s. 2d.

Mr. O'Connor denied that the expense fund was liable to make good the deficiency, and would not consent to such a use being made of it. Mr. Shaw supported the motion for six shillings

Mr. Vallance: The delegates knew perfectly well when they came to the conference what the rate of wages was that could be afforded. The Chairman: In no case has a delegate from Glasgow received so little as the sum offered on the

present occasion.

Mr. O'Connor denied that in any Chartist conference any delegate received 6s. a day. If there is a fund, we have a right to keep it for an emergency. There is nothing more dangerous than frittering away the people's money.

Mr. T. M. Wheeler supported the motion for 6s. Mr. Knight: Has never received less than 6s. a societies made provisions for the payment of their his constituents were against the election of any but day on any delegation; he should therefore vote for lecturers, and why should not this society make the working men as trustees. the larger sum.

Mr. Dixon said that when he stated 3s. 2d. a day, for expens s, for keep, &c., he was putting it at the

lowest figure. For the amendment 9 The original motion 2 Moved by Mr. Gilbertson, and seconded by Mr. Yates,—"That each member pay the levy of three-pence for the expenses of this conference, until section

was carried unanimously.

Mr. Leach then moved, and Mr. O'Connor se-Mr. Leach then moved, and Mr. O'Connor se-Mr. Dixon: The shareholders would not complain conded "That a bank of loan and an insurance

subata per cent., why do so. No one would ever loans or insurance, but, upon the suggestion of Mr. O'Connor, withdrew the details until the directors Mr. Cuffay: In Mr. M'Grath's principle we do not could furnish themselves with the prospectuses of all tonid in the content of the society. Who other societies of a similar nature, at the same time contenting that the rate of interest or insurance mattered little, as the profits, whoever borrowed, "That this conference mattered little, as the profits, whoever borrowed, "That this conference mattered little, as the profits, whoever borrowed, "That this conference mattered little, as the profits, whoever borrowed, "That this conference mattered little, as the profits, whoever borrowed, been very much misrepresented with respect to the become the treasurer."

Mr. G. W. Wheeler moved, "That this conference mattered little, as the profits, whoever borrowed, been very much misrepresented with respect to the become the treasurer."

Mr. Poole seconded the recommendation,—Carried.

vancing its own interests by the accommodation afforded to non-members. He explained the working of a similar bank in Manchester, and showed its

being put; he should also protest against it if it is proposition, and proposed that the expense fund carried. He would not violate his pledge when it should constitute the original capital—both bank could be honourably redeemed.

and insurance. While, at the same time, as far as as that was solely for the protection of the society that their scale of premiums should be as low, but if it could be carried out at £5 per cent so much not lower, than any other society. He looked upon the better, it would give greater satisfaction among these wise suggestions of Mr. Leach as furnishing the shareholders. He should support the motion of these wise suggestions of Mr. Leach as furnishing the certain means of putting each shareholder in

supported the resolution. After considerable discussion, every member giving his hearty support to the project, the resolution was carried without a dissentient voice.

SATURDAY.

Mr. Sherrington in the chair. The roll being called, the minutes of yesterday were read, and a discussion arising on one of the resolutions, an amendment was moved and seconded that the word "shares," as mentioned in Mr. Hob-son's motion, be altered to "members," which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Vallance stated, that he considered it was necessary, previous to the appointment of any officer, that the salary of that officer should be fixed, so that any person who undertook the duties should

know the amount of the remuneration.

Mr. M'Grath moved, "That an annual meeting of delegates be held on the first Monday in December."

Mr. Canning seconded the motion, and Messrs, Taylor and Saunders supported it. Carried unani-Mr. M'Grath moved, and Mr. Clark seconded, That the place for holding the meeting of delegates

should be determined by the directors." Carried unanimously. Mr. Brown moved, and Mr. Canning seconded That the annual meeting of the delegates shall appoint the directors.

Mr. Cuffay moved as an amendment, "That the board of directors be ballotted for annually by the licate question. In his opinion, the wages ought not to be increased till the next meeting of the Conventional to be increased till the next meeting of the Conventional transfer of the conventional transfer of the conventional transfer of the conventional transfer or the conventiona Mr. Taylor seconded the amendment. Mr. G. W. Wheeler was decidedly in favour of

of the annual meeting of delegates. Mr. Shaw supported the amendment.
Mr. Smith objected to the appointment of the directors being left to the shareholders. If that power

and general treasurer." Mr. Brown said, that with the consent of the con-

Mr. Hobson moved, That, when a number of mem bers reside at a distance from the general secretary, so as to be unable to pay their subscriptions direct. they shall have power to nominate one of their members to collect the same; and if such nomination be satisfactory to the board of directors, he shall be appointed their agent for that purpose subject to such rules and regulations as the board may determine Seconded by Mr. Smith—carried unanimously Mr. Vallance moved, and Mr. O'Connor seconded that the wages of the secretary be £2 a week, during the time he holds the office. Carried unanimously.

Mr. Leach said he could see no reason why there Total in hand for £2 10s, shares£2699 5 11½ | should be any difference in the rate of wages of the secretary and the directors. His opinion was, that services, there never would be an efficient board of Chartist Executive and their lecturers were paid was sistent with due preparation, but before the dwellings are erected, so that each one sclected may have full that the Chartist Council should not be a burthen upon the cause of its breaking up, and unless the directors of the cause of its breaking u of books for the purpose of securing their wages. He concluded by moving the following resolution:

"That the salary of the board of directors should be tors, unless the means of paying them without £2 a week, and that a levy of one halfpenny per week

be paid by each member to defray the same." Mr. Dixon seconded the motion.

Mr. O'Connor objected to the motion. Mr. Leach's motion was unfair, for by that you charged the poor man sixteen per cent., whereas the rich man only paid two per cent. His suggestion was that a graduated scale of levy be laid on all the shareholders—say a penny a month upon those having two shares, three farthings a month upon those having a share and a half, and a halfpenny a month upon those having one share. He protested against this notion of dealing with the fund, which was not applicable to the purpose. He would be no party to it; and if this conference made such an order, he (Mr. O'Connor) would refuse to obey it, if he was treasurer of the expense fund. He denied he was treasurer of the expense fund. He denied that it was the niggardly payment of their lecturers that broke up the Chartist Association. It was not the payment of thirty shillings, but its nonpayment, that all complained of; and he contended that it was the rich rascals, who got six guineas a week, and travelling expenses, when we had £9,000, that broke up the execution and that it was the thirty shilling. up the association, and that it was the thirty shilling men who revived it. He knew how popular it was to propose motions of this kind, and how unpopular it was to resist them, and how difficult it was to carry them out. The directors never complained of thirty shillings a week; they complained of getting nothing some weeks, while they worked hard every week. He begged of the conference to bear in mind that it their constituents when they returned. He wished they could give fifty shillings a week; and the men deserved it, and more; but he never would vote money until he had it first. He would not only vote, but would protest against the vote, if carried.

Mr. Shaw: There is one thing that has escaped the notice of Mr. Leach and Mr. O'Connor, it was this, that the conference was legislating for Section in Mr. Hobson's motion, while I also feel convinced No. 1, and he would ask, whether it was justice that the name will not be any obstacle, while the Section No. 1 should pay for agitating the country for forming Section No. 2? and also whether, when the see a great difference between the security of enrol people were located upon the land, the expenses considered they would not, as the directors would, no doubt, be resident on or near the location. By the doubt, be resident on or near the location. By the

Mr. O'Connor: If the resolution, passed at the Dewsbury meeting, was carried out, the destruction of the society was certain. What, raise a society without expounding its objects, and refuse to pay the men who, by their labours, had surpassed every money. men who, by their labours, had surpassed every man's for the present board of directors.

Mr. Cuffay should vote against the conference raising such a society in six months as we did not expect in as many years. Look to Brighton, fifty-three members for 11s. Do you hear of any of our jealous protectors objecting to the payment of Mr. Ross, the valuable lecturer of the combined Trades' Association. Do they object to the payment of collier lecturers, League lecturers, trades' lecturers, Sturge lecturers, or to the payment of their own wages, while they are job, and when the society wanted them for a fortnight they should leave their employment, and when
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the society had done with them, they should look for Mr. Doyle supported the 6s. a day. We are in search of good wages for the working classes, and therefore we are entitled to a fair day's wage for dead. In answer to Mr. Shaw, there was no dead. In answer to Mr. Shaw, there was no Mr. Smith seconded the motion. ber two. He contended that the expense of direction would be as great after location as before, for then the labours of the directors would be continuous and same provision; for why should they be made dependent upon their success as hawkers of rules for the be another trustee appointed resident in London. payment of their small pittance? However, if the directors choose to put up with the taunts and odium of being called hawkers and pedlars, he saw no reason why they should not claim the profit upon the sale. He would, however, suggest the propriety of Mr. Leach dividing his motion, as before fixing the amount to be paid, you must provide the means.

Mr. Smith said it was contemplated by the Dewsbury people that there was to be no paid board of directors, but that they might appoint an agitating body who should be paid out of the 2s. 4d. per share sub scribed for defraying the expenses. He could inform the conference, since reference had been made to the Dewsbury resolution, that the opinion of that meeting, as regarded "funds," was, the £2 10s., and nothing whatever relative to the 2s. 4d. If the conference decided upon having a paid board of directors. the means of paying must be provided previous to their appointment. Should the conference decide upon having a paid board of directors, his constituents

been introduced into the conterence; ancy was able to them.

only parties that were answerable for them.

Mr. Saunders moved, and Mr. Yates seconded, an own body, be authorized to keep the expense fund distinct and apart from the General land fund."

Amendment, that a levy of one halfpenny per month amendment, that a levy of one halfpenny per month amendment, that a levy of one halfpenny per month distinct and apart from the General land fund."

Appeared and Mr. Poole seconded. "that the following per bushel) 9s to 135; white, 9.

payment to the board of directors. Mr. Knight moved, and Mr. G. W. Wheeler seand insurance. While, at the same time, as far as regarded the insurance, the directors must take care the board of directors, who shall receive out of the mously.

—as that was solely for the protection of the society game the sum of £2 each, per week." This motion "That rule 18, relating to fines be expunged." Carsame the sum of £2 each, per week." This motion was subsequently withdrawn.
Mr. O'Connor moved and Mr. Canning seconded

That all shareholders who have two shares shall pay a levy of one penny per month; that each sharepossession of his allotment, free of rent, when the holder, having one and a half share, shall pay three society, as they lived in London, and should be on result and a half share, shall pay three society, as they lived in London, and should be on the lived the lived in London, and should be on the lived the lived in London, and should be on the lived the lived in London, and should be on the lived the lived in London, and should be on the lived the lived in London, and should be on the lived the lived in London, and should be on the lived the lived in London, and should be on the lived the lived in London, and should be on the lived the lived in London, and should be on the lived the lived in London, and should be on the lived the lived in London, and should be on the lived the lived in London, and should be on the lived the lived in London, and should be on the lived the lived in London, and should be on the lived the lived the lived in London, and should be on the lived the live would enable the directors to proceed more rapidly with their operations. For these reasons he cordially month—the same to be placed at the disposal of the Mr. Smith said his great objection to the sliding-

scale proposed was, that the poor man paid more than the rich. The best plan would be to make a levy of so much per share, payable by instalments.

For Mr. O'Connor's motion...... 13 For Mr. Leach's motion 5

AFTERNOON SITTING. Mr. Leach moved that the wages of the board of

directors be £2 per week. Mr. Dixon seconded the resolution. of directors be £1 10s. per week. Mr. Saunders seconded the amendment.

Mr. Vallance said he denied altogether the statements made to-day, that several of the movements had been broken up from the niggardly manner in which the agitators had been remunerated—the reasons were, the extravagant manner in which money subscribed had been squandered. He should, therefore, support the amendment.

Mr. Smith: It was impossible for him to vote on

this question until the number of directors was fixed. Mr. O'Connor moved that the board of directors

Mr. Brown: The question of wages was a very de-

tion. He should, therefore, vote for the 30s. Mr. Leach gave a statement of the expenses that a lecturer was at, who was travelling away from his leaving the appointment of the directors in the hands home; and said, that unless the directors were paid a liberal salary, the society would not get men to attend to the business as it ought to be.

Mr. O'Connor said he must persevere in his amendwas to be left to the shareholders, it would cause ment, for the honour of the directors, for the safety great confusion, as the shareholders would not attend of the association, and for the security of the shareto their own business, and too much power would be placed in the hands of the sub-secretaries.

| On the directors did not complain of the placed in the hands of the sub-secretaries. | Smallness of the remuneration, but the uncertainty | Mr. Dixon moved and Mr. Smith seconded the of getting it. But while he contended for the smaller following amendment:-"That each delegate come sum, he must protest against the liberality of Mr. to all future annual meetings, prepared with the votes | Smith. Now, what did he say? He said that the of his constituents for the board of directors and Dewsbury resolutions had reference only to the other general officers, except the general secretary £2 10s. of the share, thus leaving the 2s. 4d. for an agitating fund. Here was liberality and economy. He protested against this doctrine of any portion of economising in wages, it was only for the purpose of astonishing the shareholders by more prosperity than they were led to expect.

Mr. Dixon, in supporting the motion of Mr. Leach, entered into a calculation of the expenses of having a lecturer travelling through the country, by which it appeared that it would cost, at the lowest calculanot even for temperance purposes. Mr. Cuffay would move that the wages be £1 15s..

seconded by Mr. Taylor. For 35s. ,, 308,..... 3

Mr. Dixon moved that the board of directors be

trenching on the funds was certain. Mr. Dixon: If the funds fell short of the expenses the directors must do as they have done before-go without their wages.

Mr. Smith trusted that Mr. O'Connor would see the propriety of not abandoning his child till it had arrived at manhood. Mr. M'Grath said, that Mr. O'Connor ought to know them well enough to feel assured that they would go without their wages rather than injure him or the society; and he pledged himself that if the former directory should be re-cleeted, that they would act as becoming upright and honourable men. Mr. O'Connor never had a doubt of it. He was trying to legislate for the satisfaction of all, and the protection of all, and, therefore, with that understanding, while he contended for economy, he would now undertake to say that the labours of the directors would more than cover their expense without trenching upon the expense fund; and he may now, at the close of the financial business, say, that what he objected to, and was carried by that association, he would use his every exertion to see honourably realised, but he did not wish to be misrepresented.

Mr. Cuffay: I object to being misrepresented, too, Mr. Chairman. I was misrepresented in the Star. Mr. O'Connor: Perhaps Mr. Cuffay means, by being misrepresented, that he was not fully represented; but, sir, I might complain of being misre-presented, as I am represented as seconding Mr., Hobson's motion for enrolment, whereas it was Mr. Smith who seconded it, and I moved an amendment was not only the directors they must satisfy, but which was subsequently adopted by Mr. Dixon, to the effect that we should present it to the revising barrister under its present title for enrolment; that in the event of his refusing, we should appeal to Quarter Sessions, and if defeated there, to the Queen's Bench; to appeal through this conference again to all the shareholders; and yet I see much more prudence, security, satisfaction, and protection poor fellows who are actually pining to be free wil ment and the insecurity of non-enrolment, while resolution of the Dewsbury meeting, it appeared that there ought not to be any payments made to directors except for expenses when travelling on the society's therefore, I am bound, and now, thank God, by the

The resolution was carried unanimously. Mr. O'Connor said that the law required that the association should have trustees. Many names had been mentioned as trustees to which there was not any objection. He would propose that the number of trustees should be seven. Mr. Clark seconded the motion,

here? No, no; it is to the payment of our lecturers Mr. O'Connor then proposed T.S. Duncombe, Esq.,
—to the payment of the men who have made us what M.P., Mr. Sewell, Mr. Titus Brooke, of Dewsbury, Mr. we are, that the Dewsbury resolutions object. What do the Dewsbury resolutions say? Why, that our and Mr. William Dixon, as trustees. It was always directors should hold themselves in readiness for a necessary that the working classes should have comanother master and another job. If the Dews-bury resolutions, which should not have been of the society, would give greater satisfaction to the

> Mr. Saunders proposed Mr. Pitkeithley and Mr. Linton as part of the trustees. Mr. Shaw proposed that Mr. Wm. Brook, of Leeds,

Mr. Cuffay-His opinion was, that there ought to

be one of the trustees.

Mr. Cuffay declined becoming one of the trustees. Mr. M. Grath proposed Mr. John Dron as one of the trustees.

Mr. T. M. Wheeler moved, and Mr. Cuffay so conded, "That the votes for the nomination of tru tees be taken by ballot."—Carried.

Mr. G. W. Wheeler proposed that Mr. Wm. Cuffay

On the ballot being declared, there appeared for-T. S. Duncombe, Esq., M.P. 14

Mr. Leach moved and Mr. Poole seconded, "that the board of directors get the rules enrolled as soon Tares, winter (per bushel), 5s. Cd. to 7s. conded, "That there be a rule made to the effect as possible in accordance with the resolutions that the case of the conded as possible in accordance with the resolutions that the case of the conded as possible in accordance with the resolutions that the case of the conded as possible in accordance with the resolutions that the case of the conded as possible in accordance with the resolutions that the conded as possible in accordance with the resolutions that the conded as possible in accordance with the resolutions that the conded as possible in accordance with the resolutions that the conded as possible in accordance with the resolutions that the conded as possible in accordance with the resolutions that the conded as possible in accordance with the resolutions that the conded as possible as possible in accordance with the resolutions that the conded as possible as possible in accordance with the resolutions that the conded as possible as possible as possible in accordance with the resolutions that the conded as possible as possible

It was moved by Mr. Canning, and seconded by Mr. G. W. Wheeler, "That Messrs. Cuffay and Knight be appointed auditors of the accounts of this

Mr. Cuffay moved, and Mr. W. Knight seconded That rule 22, relative to the selection of arbitrators, stand as at present."-Carried.

Mr. O'Connor in moving the following resolution, stated, that he done so more in compliance with the promise given by him, through the Star, than from the necessity for its adoption. In his opinion not one rule had been altered by the conference, but what had been altered for the benefit of the shareholders. He then moved "That any shareholder who has joined the Co-operative Chartist Land Association, and who shall be dissatisfied, shall now have the power to withdraw all monies paid on account of such share or Mr. O'Connor moved that the wages of the beard shares, giving one month's notice of such intention after the enrolment of the rules, and that, on application of such shareholders to the general secretary, the secretary shall communicate the same to the directors, and the directors, on receiving such notice, shall make an order directing the treasurer to return all monies paid by such shareholder." Mr. Yates seconded the motion.

break up the Association, and create an uncertainty as to the position in which they stood.

Mr. Wheeler and others contended that Mr.

O'Connor's resolution was sufficiently provided for by Of the last six weeks, which regulate the Duties from the the power each member had of transferring his share, and contended that the adoption would open a door for intrigue which never could be shut again. Mr. O'Connor contended that in his exposition of

what had been done in conference, which could not what had been done in conference, which could not by possibility be satisfactorily explained in a report, that he should be able not only to justify every act, but to approve and praise every act, with the single exception of voting the married men 6s. a-day while they were away from their wives. (Laughter.)

Doyle and others knew what a privilege it was to get a prechast leave of absence new and then and it was a week's leave of absence now and then: and it was too hard they should be paid for it. (Great laughter.) Week ending Dec. 6, 1845. 58 2 88 2 25 0 35 4 41 9 45 10 For the amendment...... 10 Original motion, 3

Mr. Sherrington moved, and Mr. Dixon seconded, "That, in the opinion of this conference, a visit from Mr. O'Connor to Scotland would materially conduce to the prosperity of this society; this conference, therefore, respectfully solicit Mr. O'Connor to pay Scotland a visit at his earliest convenience. Mr. O'Connor, in answer, stated that he would visit them as soon as possible. A similar resolution was moved by Messrs. Clark

and Poole, for a visit to Cornwall.

Mr. Cuffay moved, and Mr. Knight seconded, "That members not having paid up their shares within the time specified, shall be allowed a further period of six months to pay up the balance remaining due, and in the event of non-compliance with this rule, such member or members shall then forsupport of his family and purchase of clothing—but feit to the society such sum or sums of money he, and in many preceding years. In reference to the even this sum did not include any thing for drink, she, or they may have contributed, unless there be quality of the various breeds brought forward on this good and sufficient reason to the contrary." For the resolution 3

Against it 10 "That this conference tender their heartfelt grati-tude to Mr. O'Connor, for the valuable information This, to some extent, the choice for the butchers which he has communicated for our guidance, and being so great, operated against any great advance in thank him, most cordially, for the great labour and prices, and on the whole the beef trade must be concare with which he has gratuitously fostered the sidered inactive, at currencies varying from 3s. 6d. to land project." Carried unanimously.

same time to express the difficulty he should feel in mired by all present. The Sussex beasts never came satisfying his constituents at the absence of the treasurer during its sittings.

Mr. O'Connor: This is really too bad. What does Mr. Smith mean? Does he mean that he will make his constituents dissatisfied? Does he not know that this is the winter assize at Liverpool? Does he not know that Mr. Roberts is employed and paid by the colliers ? and does he not know that on the only day at weight have been seldom equalled. The number of Mr. Roberts' disposal, he was here in this room ready to satisfy Mr. Smith or any other member, and that Mr. Smith never questioned him. He, (Mr. O'Connor,) had been during the adjournment at Mr. Roberts office for the purpose of bringing Mr. Roberts to the conference, but Mr. Roberts was engaged in court, but this much he, Mr. O'Connor, would undertake to say, that every fraction paid to Mr. Roberts as treasurer was in the bank and would be Roberts as treasurer was in the bank and would be forthcoming at half a minute's notice to be transferred to any account that the directors wished. He had no notion of these side-blows aimed at men who gave their gratuitous labour and lent their character to forward the projects of the working men. (Hear and

Mr. Dixon, in moving a vote of thanks to the chairman, said that the name of Sherrington was now going down to posterity as the chairman of the first Land Convention. Without a further comment he would propose the thanks of the conference to Mr. Duncan Sherrington, for his able and impartial con-

duct in the chair. Mr. O'Connor seconded the motion in a wellmerited compliment to the chairman, stating that his appointment as trustee would insure the confidence not only of his own class, but of all classes in Scotland by whom, without distinction, he was respected; and the only return that he, Mr. O'Connor, could make him for his able, arduous, efficient, and impartial conduct as their chairman, was to return the compliment of his visit by visiting Scotland as speedily as possible. Mr. Sherrington returned thanks in a neat and appropriate speech.

After three hearty cheers for the Land and the same character as those provided last year. Charter, the conference broke up.

Market kntelligence.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, MONDAY, DEG. 15 .-During the past week the arrivals of all kinds of grain of home produce, but more especially those of wheat, barley, peas, and flour, were somewhat extensive. Owing, however, to the variableness of the weather, a large portion of the supplies came to hand greatly out of condition. From Ireland the receipts of oats were small, while the imports of foreign grain were on a very moderate scale. Fresh up to-day, coastwise as well as by land-carriage and sample, the supply of English wheat was very small; nevertheless, the stands were somewhat heavily supplied with samples of both red and white left from last week, the same uncertainty existing, as was the case on this day se'nnight, respecting what change will be effected in 2s. to 3s. per qr., which dealers generally were use the corn-laws. Buyers held off from purchasing, willing to concede. Very few sales transpired. Fire hence the demand for all descriptions of wheat of malting barley scarce, and maintained its value. home produce was excessively dull-so dull, indeed, that in some instances prices were almost nominal. However, to effect sales an abatement in the quota- at lower rates, without finding buyers. tions of from 1s. to 2s. per quarter was submitted to by the factors. At the close of the market a large ing's market all descriptions of wheat were offering portion of the supply remained unsold. The supply of free foreign wheat was small, but fully equal to the immediate wants of the trade. Selected parcels were held firmly, at quite as much money; but other the decline. Oats were 1d. per bushel, and oatmest kinds must be considered cheaper. Corn under lock commanded very little attention, yet holders would not sell in anticipation of future events except at not sell in anticipation of future events, except at extreme rates. Notwithstanding the supply of barley was large, the best malting samples very few of which were on offer—moved off steadily, at full prices. Other descriptions must be considered quite is. per quarter cheaper. The best season made malt supported last week's rates. In all other kinds—which and paid recturers, too; then why should this society be without its lecturers, and allow its directors to be taunted with being hawkers and pedlars? Other not been a member for three months; and a few of societies made provisions for the payment of their his constituents were against the election of the payment of their lecturers and pedlars? tendency. We had a full average supply of beans on offer. Selected parcels supported previous currencies, but other kinds were somewhat cheaper. Peas were

e- .	w neat	. Essex & Kent, white, new 54 to 68 63 to	`
8-		Ditto, red 59 69 Ec	•
•		Suffolk and Norfolk, red 53 62 white 52	
!		Lincoln and York, red 53 63 white 54	
-	_	Northumb, and Scotch . 57	
	Rye		
	Barley	Maillig 4	
j	•	Distilling	
)		Grinding 29	
•	Malt	Ship 26	
!	Oats	Lincolnshire and Vanishing 57 Ware 59	
1		Lincolnshire and Yorkshire, feed, 25s 0d	
		27s 0d; potato, or short, 26s 0d to 30s	0
1			
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•	Beans	28s ed; Galway, 23s ed to 24s ed.	~
	Deans		
CO		Harrow, small	

Town-made (per sack of 2801bs

White Gray and hog Norfolk and Suffolk

Shillings per Quarter,
Free. In Bond,
Wheat .. Dantsic and Konigsberg 67 extra 71 ... 55 ... 60
Ditto ditto ... 62 ... 65 ... 52 ... 55
Pomeranian, &c., Anhalt 60 ... 68 ... 52 ... 57
Transch Holetein, &c. ... 58 ... 64 ... 50 Danish, Holstein, &c. .. 58 — 64 .. 50 — 57 (per barrel), fine 31 36, superfine 32 — 38 .. 26 — 30 Canada, 34 to 36, United States 33 — 38 30 — 35 - 38 .. 38 -- 3t Buckwheat FUREIGN SEEDS, &C. Per Quarter, AVERAGE PRICES Week ending s. d. Week ending Nov. 8, 1845... 60 1 34 3 26 2 33 2 45 3 43 10 Week ending Nov 15. 1845 ... 59 7 35 1 25 2 35 7 45 1 44 9 Week ending Nov. 22, 1845 ... 58 6 85 0 26 3 88 2 44 5 45 7 Week ending Nov. 29, 1845. 57 11 34 1 25 5 37 1 43 4 45 4

age of the last six weeks ... 58 11 34 1 25 6 35 8 44 3 44 11

ages (ending Dec. 9, 1845) 63 2 35 4 26 3 39 2 41 71 48 6 Duties... 14 0 4 6 3 0 7 6 1 0 1 0

LONDON SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET, MONDAY,

Dec. 15.—This being the day appointed for holding the Great Christmas Market, the attendance of box town and country dealers was numerous at a very early hour. As was to be expected, the arrivals of beasts from nearly every part of England were larger. though not quite equal in number, as those at the corresponding day in 1844, when 5,713 head were shown. Notwithstanding that falling off, the supply was by far more extensive than that shown in [819] occasion, we may observe that it was never excelled It is true there were not quite so many large animals on sale as last season, but their general weight and Mr. M'Grath moved, and Mr. Taylor seconded, condition were finer than we ever remember—scarcely 4s. 8d. per 8 lbs., and at which a total clearance was not effected. In particularising the bullock show, Mr. Smith said, prior to the conference closing the Devons, as to their peculiar points, were the most to concur in every thing that had been done, at the Herefords, which valuable breed was greatly added to concur in every thing that had been done, at the Herefords, which valuable breed was greatly added to concur in every thing that had been done, at the Herefords, which valuable breed was greatly added to concur in every thing that had been done, at the Herefords, which valuable breed was greatly added to concur in every thing that had been done, at the herefords, which valuable breed was greatly added to concur in every thing that had been done, at the herefords, which valuable breed was greatly added to concur in every thing that had been done, at the herefords, which valuable breed was greatly added to concur in every thing that had been done, at the herefords which was the concurrence of the concurrence o to hand so well, while the north Devons were in full force. The Scots, too, were exceedingly good, and amongst the best disposed of were twenty-four, the property of Mr. Carmick, by Mr. Vorley. There was scarcely a great breeder in England that did not for ward animals to-day. Sir Charles Knightley had some most wonderful beasts, which for symmetry and foreign beasts imported into London in the past week has amounted to sixty-three, forty being received arrived from Holland. From our northern grazing districts we received 2,300 shorthorns; from the eastern counties, 500 Scots, shorthorns, &c.; from the western and midland, 1,600 Herefords, Devons, runts, &c.; from other parts of England, 1,000 of various breeds; from Scotland, 200 Scots; and from Ireland, 120 beasts. The numbers of sheep were somewhat on the increase, and of unusually prime quality; indeed, the oldest man living never saw so splendid a collection of that description of stock as was the case here this morning. As to weight, the Downs were in admirable order; while the Kents, Leicesters, Gloucesters, and all other breeds, were in excellent condition. Although the mutton trade was not to say brisk, a full average amount of business was doing, and last week's quotations were supported in every instance. There was only a moderate num-ber of calves on offer. Prime qualities of yeal were in demand at late rates, but other kinds hung o hand. Still, the whole of the supply was disposed of The show of pigs was extremely good in quality, but the number was by no means large. Each kind of pork sold readily at fully, but at nothing quotable beyond, last week's prices. Considering the vast supplies of stock here this morning, everything passed off extremely well, the accommodations being of the

١	By the quantities of 81), _j	sinkin	g th	# off	al.
١	·	·		8,	đ.	8.
ł	Inferior coarse beasts .			8	6	3
١	Second quality	٠		3	10	4
ı	Prime large oxen			4	2	4
١	Prime Scots, &c.	-	_	4	6	4
١	Coarse inferior sheep			ā	4	3
į	Second quality	•	•	4	Ō	4
1	Prime coarse woolled	:	•	. 4	6	4
1	Prime Southdown	•	•	4	10	5
	Large coarse calves	•	. •	ā	2	#
1	Prime small	٠	•	4	10	5
1	Suckling calves, each	•	•	18	Õ	30
1	Large hogs	•	•	20	10	4
١	Neat small porkers	•	•	4	2	5
	Quarter-old store pigs, each	•	•	10	٥	91
١.	waarter-out store pigs, each			19	U	

HEAD OF CATTLE ON BALE. (From the Books of the Clerk of the Market.)
Beasts, 5,326—Sheep, 25,240—Culves, 90—Pigs, 353. BIRMINGHAM CORN EXCHANGE, WEDNESDAY - OU millers would not buy wheat except at a decline of Other descriptions difficult to sell, at 1s. per que decline. Beans 1s. to 2s. per qr. lower. Oats officed LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, DEC. 16 .- At this more

at a reduction of fully 2d. per bushel, and flour is per sack and barrel, on the prices of this day se'unight, and a very limited business was done at grain or flour to-day. WARREFIELD CORN MARKET, FRIDAY, DEC. 12. There are fair supplies of all grain this week. The resignation of Ministers, and the continued uncertainty about the Corn Laws, caused a really-dull trade in wheat and a really-dull trade in wheat and offerted

trade in wheat, and what few sales were effected

MANCHESTER CORN MARKET, SATURDAY. -The stagnation in the trade caused by the prein good supply and heavy inquiry on somewhat easier terms. Flour dull, and cheaper to sell.

CURRENT PRICES OF GRAIN, FLOUR, AND SEED IN MARK-LANE.

Stagnation in the trade caused by the valing rumours noted in our previous report convaints relationships that any inquiry which exists relative to Ministerial arrangements, it is now exceedingly improbable that any i Corn-laws, can be calculated on. The sales effects BRITISH GRAIN.

Shillings per Quarter.

Shillings per Quarter.

and stocks of flour are accumulating. The business and stocks of flour are accumulating. done at our market this morning was unimportant 67 and the quotations for all articles must be considered

nominal. HULL CORN MARKET, TUESDAY.—The corn trade during the past week has been quite paralysed by the report of the intended repeal of the Corn Lass consequently prices of wheat are quite nominal, and there seems no probability of anything but a hand to mouth trade till this question is settled; there is no inquiry for bonded. Spring corn has been quite neglected. At to-day's market the show of wheat, both old and new is your coal, but the condition of h old and new, is very good, but the condition of latter keeps soft; the best wheats are 2s. per qr. er, and interior qualities unsaleable; free wheat hout demand. All sorts of spring corn dull sold seed and Linseed cakes are both flat and a shade or In papers. er.—In rapeseed and rape cakes the business passis small. Bones and guano held for high prices, nothing done nothing done in either article.

s Od; 58 Od; feed,	6s 0d to 1 Northum to 29s 0d; 24 0d to 2 potato, 25	berla pota !6s 6	nd to,	inquinegle both the
u (U 2)	ia vu.	29	45	lowe
••	No. 2	-		with
** '		41	47	Lins
40	46 boilers	47	51	
••		38	42	lowe
		45	5	ing
2801b	5	45	5	and
			•	

" And I will war, at least in words, (And should my chance so happen-deeds,)

with all who war with Thought!" "I think I hear a little bird, who sings The people by and by will be the stronger."—BYRON.

anthor's person being lodged with the police in order to effect his discovery and arrest, as though he had commined a murder, when the poor man has only committed "a book"-such a proceeding must be equal to a volume of comments on the despotism of a government, and especially on the enslaved condition of its press. A steck brief has been issued against Karl Heinzen for the publica tion of his book on the Prussian Bureaucracy; this steckbrief being a description of his person, &c., with a view to his identification and arrest. But mark the consequences 10 2 government which of all others most desires secrecy, and is the most tender-skinned as to all investigations and exposures, because the most vulnerable and perfidious. Heinzen being safe beyond its reach, publishes a steckbrief of his own, in reply-i. e., a description of the person of the Prussian government.* The portrait is more curious than pleasing, more unsparing than flattering. It is worded as a sort of parody on the steckbrief issued

"The Prussian policy, accused of having scorned the laws of morality and of eternal justice by a shameful preach of promise, and, indirectly, of high treason against the majesty of the people, as well as of conspiracy against the free spirit of humanity-has withdrawn herself from the scrutiny instituted against her, shielded by public and private instructions to the censorship, and by secret legal proceedings.

"While publishing here her characteristics, I request all honest people to watch her; and in case of there being no other fit tribunal, to bring her before mc. In doing this; I reckon upon truthfulness and conscientiousness; and I especially expect the communication of facts, as it is not my intention (nor is it necessary) to augment the crimes of the culprit by untruth and calumny,

"CHARACTER:STICS.

" Size .- None at all. in reality born in the last century. But the foundation of her character was laid in 1815,"

promise which he broke, and which the present king, his ton, having repeated, has never yet fulfilled. "Native Place.-Some believe that she was born in

Vienna; others, at Petersburg. She is, however, a interest in misrepresenting me. genuine Berliner; and it is only her godfather and cousin that live in Vienna and Petersburg.

"Religion.-This is the worst of all-namely, Protestant-Jesuitism. This Jesuitism adds to the principle of Catholic-Jesuitism (which is, that the means are sauc-God with the help of the devil; but does in reality serve the devil with the help of God. Being bent upon preserving appearances (appearances are in fact one-and-all with her) she is capable of catching the blood from beneath the executioner's axe, even with the sacred chalice. "External Appearance.—She generally appears as an

trangelical parson in the uniform of a soldier. She is in the habit of carrying a corporal's cane, which has some similitude to the knout; just as the church key which she Steckbrief von Karl Heinzen, pp. 33-55." marks," all of them of a very complimentary kind.

"The Culprit," writes he, "promises nothing without a secret reservation; she does nothing without the lies; the believes, and—lies; she confides, and—lies; she the is 'humane,' and-lies; she even weeps, and-lies! Only when she displays cowardice, and when she, in an the Culprit be in his presence, let anybody only speak one word of truth, and you will immediately know her by her convulsions. She and her two sisters in Peterstruth : and the shears of these fatal Sisters—oh, shame for Europe!—govern the Continent." The writer says much more even than this; but we have given our readers enough for the present.

It is now time, by way of some corroboration of what has already been adduced, to introduce an equally curious and courageous book which has just appeared It is entitled, "Das enthillte Preussen" or Prussia Unmasked.†

This extraordinary and truly German production (for tical work in such a form) commences with a ballad, called "The Life of Poor Michael: a German Heroic Epic, in six Lamentations." It should be understood that "Poor a patriotic sacrifice upon the alter of the fatherland." A ufficient idea may be formed of it by our readers when they are told that it is the whole history of Germany from After this biography comes a series of Letters. The

first of them is a Philosophical Introduction on the Social State of Europe at the present time.

The second Letter contains very necessary and salutary exhortations to the German nation. It declaims vigorously against the continual waste of the people's time and | what was our charge, our bitter charge, against the mental energies by a host of talkers and writers, and speculators, whose principal object is to alarm the magination against the advance of liberal principles. The third division of the argument of this Letter devoted to the subject of national education.

The author of "Prussia Unmasked" says, "The people learn to read in their youth; but they read little afterwards. Would it not then be possible, he asks, to give our youth of thirteen or fourteen years of age, that polimake them useful citizens? The people would appreciate given it a larger Tory majority than that faction such a benefit; it would save a man in humble life much waste of time and many needless vexations and roubles, in the way of useless walks, expenses, and the system; and yet we, whose just complaint was the much waste of time and many needless vexations and insults of tyrannical men in office, who take advantage of his want of knowledge to make him feel the "great-

The third letter of "Prussia Unmasked" (together with

the eight following) is devoted to explaining why Prussia is so hated by all Germans, and also developes the internal and external organisation of the kingdom. But may have discovered that their long sojourn at the the third letter contains matter, of some part of which | bleak side of Downing-street was a consequence of we must give a briefabstract, translating occasionally the having relied upon Tory toleration in preference to author's own words as literally as possible. He is afraid, in his hatred, as he is always speaking of Prussia, and ex. question, the great question, the vital question, pec's it will be considered that he ought at least to lay the namely, upon what terms they are now to receive worst at the door of Austria, the greatest of the German that popular support, and, not less in importance, how States. Austria has undoubtedly put forth the same the necessity and value of that support is to be pourlecrees, oppressed Germany, and opposed the diffusion of liberalideas. But after all, "Austria is only the bear, while trayed and presented to them. Gentlemen, I pray Prassia is the tiger." What could liberal ideas—what you not to deceive yourselves by supposing that this could constitutional spirit, ever expect from Austria? struggle, once begun, is going to terminate with a What could the cause of freedom expect from this fixed power (dieser stabilen stets rückwärts gewandten Macht?), which is ever looking backwards? To speak honestly nothing at all. But the case is quite different with Prussia. Here we find broken promises, shameless in- political designation, is to receive popular support. gratitude-with heartless cruelty added, instead of displaying some sense of shame. Here we find hypocrisy and falsehood in the place of an honestfulfilment of noble expectations. Prussia was the first that placed itself at betrayed the future hopes of the German nation into the party, withholding opposition from all other parties use of liberal ideas, in order to ride them to death in its de- which any false or capricious step upon our part may spotic service. In one word, Prussia murdered its mother (popular enthusiasm for liberty) to fatten and strengthen tyranny with her blood. All the sufferings of Germany I ascribe to Prussian falsehood, though I might say 1 ascribe to Prussian falsehood, though I might say Robert Peel from office. Toryism, under Welling- TION, that cost us so much PAINS TO ACHIEVE, enough of Austrian brutality." Thus stands the paramet, according to the author of the work before us—"Austria ton, Buckingham, Richmond, Stanley, Wharncliffe, shall not be wasted upon a single battle; and while sins against mankind in general; Prussia against Germany." This may be strong language, but not more so Peel; and, believe me, that we shall have to enthan the statements of unbiassed English authors can justify, and have already done much to corroborate.

Prussia is not properly a State. It is a medley of things. with a king in uniform, stuck on the top. The Rhine are Protestant; Silesia is Catholic; Posen is Catholic, and Polish, &c. There is no unity, there are no mutual understandings, no reciprocities,—all, more or less, at

by which she has assumed the outward appearance of a

Published in Winterthur, 1845, vom Verfasser der Echrift, "Wurtemberg im Yahre 1844."

RETURN OF THE GOOD OLD TIMES. On Monday night last, with half a day's notice, the Hall of Science, Manchester, capable of holding many thousands, was filled in every part, to receive the Chartist Executive, and hear their policy in the present crisis. In the most excited times we never knew the feelings of the working classes of Man-PRUSSIA UNMASKED. | chester so anxiously alive as they were upon this | we extract the following from one of the series of | occasion. The enemies of the Executive flocked to | lwe extract the following from one of the series of interesting papers now publishing in "Douglas lear what they had to say, while the people, with a staunch reliance upon their officers, flocked to hear what they had to do. Shortly after eight o'clock, Daniel Donavan, one of the hardest workers to keep the Chartist cause alive in the worst of times, was called to the chair, when the executive presented themselves upon the platform in a body, and were of applause.) I come here, at this critical juncture. ten years younger, and ten thousand times stronger. after a week of incessant labour, such as few men that Chartism shall not die; and I ask you for your confidence and support to aid us in its preservation. that emboldens me to propound to you the plan that we have suggested for the attainment of our object. Gentlemen, the message of a president, and the royal peech of a monarch, announcing the routine business to be done upon the opening of a legislative session, produces great excitement; and yet I unhesitating declare that this message which I am about to send to the people of England will carry with it more importance and decidedly more satisfaction than any speech or message delivered by president or monarch. As I need to uphusband my strength for the struggle, which, believe me, is at hand, you will permit me to sit while I read. (Cheers; and "Yes.") Mr. O'Connor then read the following message, as the

THE MESSAGE.

"Age.—As she uses rouge she is generally believed to and, Gentlemen, as I do not wish to place my judg- mere army of reserve to fight the single battle of be rather young, and is thought to have been born on the ment in the keeping of the Press, not that I am par- Free Trade upon the one hand, while I will not divide 22nd of May, 1815. She is, however, much older, and was ticular myself about its licence, I have deemed it the popular ranks by compelling either to give counmost prudent, for your protection, to submit what I tenance to the common foe on the other hand. With have to say in writing, which cannot be perverted to the purposes of party. Gentlemen, I could speak more eloquently than I can write, but my rapidity of delivery makes me a prey to those who have an of delivery makes me a prey to those who have an of delivery makes me a prey to those who have an of delivery makes me a prey to those who have an of delivery makes me a prey to those who have an of delivery makes me a prey to those who have an of delivery makes me a prey to those who have an of delivery makes me a prey to those who have an of delivery makes me a prey to those who have an of delivery makes me a prey to those who have an of delivery makes me a prey to those who have an of delivery makes me a prey to those who have an of delivery makes me a prey to those who have an of delivery makes me a prey to those who have an of delivery makes me a prey to those who have an of delivery makes me a prey to those who have an of delivery makes me a prey to those who have an of delivery makes me a prey to those who have an of delivery makes me and the common foc on the other hand. With those of such convention.

He said that he entirely approved of the policy in the message, and that if the Chartists had been half as active in carrying out their own views as they were in all one of such convention.

He said that he entirely approved of the policy in the message. It would go to the world with increased force if sanctioned by a tremendous, respectable, and active in carrying out their own views as they were in an one of such convention. This date refers to the publication of the late king's colemn promise to give his people a constitution. A the purposes of party. Gentlemen, I could speak quality of the movement party, and that movement of delivery makes me a prey to those who have an sure. Gentlemen, an enemy much harder to beat

since the Chartist party had an opportunity fight against a repeal of the Corn Laws we must now since the Chartist party had an opportunity of against a repeal of the Corn Laws we must now of conferring together as it was wont to do. The —and mark the word now—fight, not for progressive the devils that would break all laws. (Cheers). He thing that he would tell them, that if they were true truly progressive policy of Sir Robert Peel, together Toryism, but for musket and bludgeon Toryism; and emphatically asserted that it was not now in the to themselves, others would be true to them, for he the content by the end), this other stroke of art, that the end is with a prosperous trade, to a very great extent trans- yet I contend for the necessity and justice of keeping power of the League, the Whigs, or either of the would tell them that the very moment that Mr. sanctified by the means. It does not profess to serve formed the working classes from political into social the armies distinct and separate. The Chartist army, reformers, and, whether erroneously or not, the con- the noble army of martyrs, marching to their own (Cheers). The people were the movement party, give my £5 with all my heart and soul," and he clusion forced on my mind by the change was, that music, and under their own banners and mottoes— and according to their resolution in the coming you looked for Good Government, regardless as to the "more pigs, and less parsons;" "a fair day's wage struggle would be their reward. He thought the consource from whence the blessing sprung. Gentle- for a fair day's work;" "onward and we conquer, men, for myself, while I rejoiced in that temporary backward and we fall;" "the People's Charter, and prosperity which led to political apathy, I was never no surrender"—while, Gentlemen, if the junction of had confidence in, or without arrangements, would the less convinced then, as I am now, that permanent | the forces should be deemed necessary by your own | be used for party purposes, and would lose their share carries is at the same time the key of a dangeon."—Ein prosperity can alone spring from, and be secured by, chosen representatives to assemble at Manchester on of the triumph, when the spoils of war came to be prosperity can alone spring from, and be secured by, chosen representatives to assemble at manchester on the possession of political power. Gleams of prost this day week, to meet, to battle, and to beat the divided. The present crisis was the most ominous and important that ever this country witnessed, and After this comes a long list of "various distinguishing perity are things of chance, its permanency is what common enemy, I will be a captain, a drummer, or if every man of his order was of his mind, they would you should endeavour to accomplish.

Gentlemen, as democracy has had so long a sleep. I all the men on earth, shall ever induce me to con- cheers, and "That's it.") meanest calculation; and she gives nothing without a do not feel myself justified in propounding a policy sent to disband the national force when danger handle to pull it back again. If any one would speak now, as I should have done when the whole demo-threatens. ancourteously concerning her, then one must say—she constantly lies. She prays, and—lies; she protests, and every man should be at his post, and he was determined to the constantly lies. She prays, and—lies; she protests, and every man should be at his post, and he was determined to the constantly lies. She prays, and—lies; she protests, and he was determined to the constantly lies. She prays, and—lies; she protests, and he was determined to the constantly lies. She prays, and—lies; she protests, and he was determined to the constantly lies. She prays, and—lies; she protests, and he was determined to the constantly lies. She prays, and—lies; she protests, and he was determined to the constantly lies. She prays, and—lies; she protests, and lies; she protests, and lies; she prays, and—lies; she protests, and lies; she prays, and lies; she constantly lies. She prays, and—lies; she protests, and—lies; she boasts, and—lies; she boasts, and—lies; she boasts, and—lies; she boasts, and—lies; the boasts, and boas safest course is to call together the very earliest has cost us so much blood, and treasure, and martyrrepresentation of the present democratic mind, to dom to erect. I will keep my forces together for all comes forward, and—lies; she is 'liberal,' and—lies; the end that it may be safely, bravely, and successfully led into action in the present struggle. Gentleenguarded moment, betrays her despotic feeling, then men, to achieve this desirable purpose we have dithe does not lie. When she cannot in any way controvert rected delegates to be summoned from every town in the truth, she then endeavours to unite truth and false- North and South Lancashire, Yorkshire, Derby, bood. In short, whenever a person wishes to know if Leicester, Nottingham, Norwich, Birmingham, and London, to meet and deliberate upon our course, on Monday next, at Manchester, Gentlemen, there burg and Vienna are the only creatures abroad who being no funds at the disposal of the association. and persecute the truth. They are the three Parce of the the step being indispensable, I have volunteered the

I have a shirt, my principles shall have the first claim to it. Gentlemen, it is now nearly eleven years since I opened my commission at Stockport, empowering me to create a new democratic mind, and it is within the recollection of all who heard me then (for I rein no other country would any one ever dream of a poli- the present times, and that I also prophecied that the two very men who are now bidding for popular favour and support, would be guided in their respec-Michael" stands in the same relation to the German na- tive offers by that condition in which I, as auctioneer. tion as "John Bull" to the English. This biography is could offer it for sale on the day of auction. Gentleseid to be "newly set to verse and rhymes, and placed as men, I contend that that day has now come; I contend that Peel and Russell are both in the market:

expence out of my own resources, resolved, that, while

and I contend that each will bid for public opinion the earliest period, given in a clever comic doggrel bio- precisely what public opinion considers itself worth. You have to name the price; THEY will be ready to outbid each other to secure the purchase.

Gentlemen, there is nothing more creditable to a political party than to be able to recur to their former policy and speeches in altered times. Gentlemen, Whig party? Was it not for having violated all the conditions of the Reform Bill? Have we not declared, over and over again, when charged with being Tory-Chartists and Tory tools, that our objection and hostility to Whiggery was based upon the fact, that, whereas the Reform Bill promised the total annihilation of Toryism, it had, by the treachery of tical knowledge which would teach them their duties and its leaders, tended to strengthen the Tory party, and could procure even under the old boroughmongering resuscitation of Toryism after popular exertion had given it the death blow, have been whimsically termed

TORY-CHARTISTS. Gentlemen, the Whigs have had nearly five years' experience in adversity's school, and, perhaps, they popular support. But now, gentlemen, comes the

single battle. If you do, you deceive yourselves. Gentlemen, I now come to the real question, upon what terms any government, without reference to its The terms that I propose are, reliance upon the peoplerather than upon the toleration of an opposition: expectations. Prussia was the first that practical field will was finded the emancipation, namely, as to how the value of that support is than the men who have never forfeited your conficience of the con tion of mind, and the elevation of the people from mental to be made manifest. Gentlemen, to meet this ob- dence? and corporeal bondage—that took all possible advantage ject I suggest the propriety of remaining as a distinct hands of despotism. "Prussia, at this very moment, makes who are ready to join in resisting that reign of terror

Gentlemen, the whole complexion of the political countenance is changed by the ejectment of Sir I am resolved, that the STRENGTH OF A NA. tion, as follows:counter Toryism with the rosy complexion of blood, The sixth letter, among other things, asserts that if such a calamity as the temporary return of that party to power should take place. Their rule will be seen in the soldier's musket, the policeman's blud-sage, upon which we have all agreed, to the Chartist party snound again take once, one, that the Chartists our own forces, to keep our own forces together, and will constitute the right wing of the oligarchical to march them into action under our own banners, army. Gentlemen, I will not be a drummer in our own mottoes, and to the merry music of our own The seventh letter contains a list of the prevarications, army. Gentlemen, I will not be a drummer in songs of liberty. (Loud cheers for the Charter.) My friends, the resignation of Sir Robert Peel has completely and puestion of a repeal of the Corn Laws, the ostensible pletely altered the phase and complexion of Toryism. cause of Lord John Russell's return to power. I Under his administration Toryism was progressive.

REVIVAL OF CHARTISM. power of production is limited by the caprice of those as their nursemaid; but you must gain the confidence | working-man in England; but, then, we must lington party, and then called attention to the production is limited by the caprice of those as their nursemaid; but you must gain the confidence | working-man in England; but, then, we must lington party, and then called attention to the production is limited by the caprice of those as their nursemaid; but you must gain the confidence | working-man in England; but, then, we must lington party, and then called attention to the production is limited by the caprice of those as their nursemaid; but you must gain the confidence | working-man in England; but, then, we must lington party, and then called attention to the production is limited by the caprice of those as their nursemaid; but you must gain the confidence | working-man in England; but, then, we must lington party, and then called attention to the production is limited by the caprice of those as the production is limited by the caprice of those as the production is limited by the caprice of those as the production is limited by the caprice of those as the production is limited by the caprice of those as the production is limited by the caprice of the have, at any time, appeared to stand between those monopolists and that punishment which their follies merited, it was that I might postpone the repast until

men justify their hatred of Irish demagogues.

Gentlemen, Russell is but the mere "Locum tenens" the tone the country shall take; but we should, if possible, avoid such an infliction as one day's return to power of Wellington, the nursemaid of the Peers, who holds a majority of their consciences in his keeping.

Now, Gentlemen, I come to a branch of my subject message of the Chartist Executive, which was frequently interrupted by enthusiastic cheering, and at the close it was most enthusiastically applauded:—

for which you are all looking: I mean our poucy as far as the League is concerned. Gentlemen, at one the close it was most enthusiastically applauded:—

period of our movement, obstruction was our legifor which you are all looking: I mean our policy as timate, our only policy, whereas I believe that now, if I have properly calculated, you have the power Gentlemen, If these are the times to try men's to advance. Gentlemen, I will not consent to merge than the League is already in the field; we must Gentlemen, it is now three years and a half take up a position; we cannot remain neuter. If we a volunteer. But, Gentlemen, no man on earth, nor take care and have their share this time. (Loud

> honourable warfare, as I stated on the 18th September, 1835, when I established the first association at Marylebone. Our force is to give strength to him who will try to do good, and to be a terror to the evil

Gentlemen. I have no desire to waste the strength of the popular party, and I have as little desire to vited to take the chair upon that occasion. rub the festered sore of those with whom we may be brought into combined action. You have this guaoffice under it, lest I should subject my conduct to the charge of self-interest while contending for it. But what would it be now, my friends, with our own, No, if you had it to-morrow, I would return, like our darling Duncombe in the chair, leading on the Quintus Cincinnatus, to my plough, thanking God, peated it everywhere), that I foretold the coming of that, during the struggle for it, I had created a new class of husbandmen.

> not even advert to the Ten Hours' Bill and other measures which Lord John Russell is pledged to: I shall not endeavour to excite your enthusiasm by shed on this Free-trade platform; when I forgive ders, the taunts, and the misrepresentations of which for ten years I have been the victim-I evince no slight disposition to effect that union which is indispensable to meet the coming struggle; and, Gentlemen, when I say that I will not accept of fee, fayour or reward, from League, Whig, Tory, or the People. I think my policy is entitled to the unprejudiced plead, and justly too, for an honourable and dignified of their body.

monopolists are fighting that famine should come, and suppose that I, under existing circumstances, the support I gave them was very, very feeble indeed, don't you think that the League would be able to point out to a starving people what the effects of free THE MAN THAT STARVED YOU. Aye, Gentlemen, and they would be justified in so saying—but they shan't house in order we could not remain inactive: some one should take the first step, and who was more fit

Gentlemen, in conclusion I shall only observe, share, or, perhaps, more than my share; but what supported the motion. (Cheers.) that policy may be I shall not even hint, but of this

After the reading of the document, Mr. O'Connor rose and said:—This is the Chartist Executive mes-The eighth letter continues the list, and shows that, as the necessary consequence, Prussia cannot rely upon any the necessary consequence and the necessary

who have usurped its soil to their own kindly uses, while it is also a fact, that, under wise laws and equitable distribution, the same country may be made to produce food for 30,000,000. Gentlemen, such has ever been my language to the landlord class of the one of the one of the one of children and of rats before you can cure the maladous confine our observations to our representatives gressive policy of Peel as compared with the confine our observations to our representatives gressive policy of Peel as compared with the confine our observations to our representatives gressive policy of Peel as compared with the noble-hearted Duncombe—the lion-hearted Duncombe—the lion-hearted Duncombe—the lion-hearted Duncombe—the lion-hearted Duncombe—the lion-hearted Duncombe—to resist Miles's infernal fabrication of a lordism for that fall which their own obstinacy has ever been my language to the landlord class and if they had allowed him would have representatives gressive policy of Peel as compared with the confine our observations to our representatives gressive policy of Peel as compared with the confine our observations to our representatives gressive policy of Peel as compared with the confine our observations to our representatives gressive policy of Peel as compared with the confine our observations to our representatives gressive policy of Peel as compared with the confine our observations. Now, where was the man but policy we were to expect from the noble-hearted Duncombe—the lion-hearted Duncombe—the lion-hearted Duncombe—the lion-hearted Duncombe—the lion-hearted Duncombe—the heart of the noble-hearted Duncombe—the lion-hearted ever been my language to the landlord class, and if I he then inspires them with poison. (Great laughter.) would have plunged you into the lowest depth of de to perfect his cure for their malady, they would have Gentlemen, if he put the poison in the first dose gradation and poverty—that bill, friends, which found themselves with reduced fortunes; but with he'd fail; so precisely with Sir Robert Peel; in youth he gained the confidence of the aristocracy, in man-hood he saw their foibles, as he grew wiser he found throughout the land—that bill which would have But, no, they will be killed and nobody start helpall, as well as the League, should partake of "a dish fit for the gods."

that they had increased to a chronic malady that taken from you the poor privilege of appealing them. He then took a show of hands between Pect would kill them if not eradicated in time. (Cheers.) against the tyranny of your taskmasters—that bill and Russell, when every hand in the meeting was Gentlemen, again I say to the most sanguine, neither suppose that the Corn Laws is the only question involved in the great struggle now commenced, or that the landed aristocracy will quietly menced, or that the landed aristocracy will quietly menced, or that the landed aristocracy will quietly menced. received with the most unmistakeable demonstrations of affection and confidence. As soon as the appliance had subsided, Mr. O'Connor presented himself and subsided, Mr. Chairman and Brother Chartists. (Shouts that the indeed aristocracy will quietly church, or titles in my mouth, but it is not as church brought the disgraced Secretary of State, that held brought the disgraced Secretary of State, that held brought the disgraced Secretary of State, that held subsided, Mr. O'Connor presented himself and tithes used to taste." (Roars of laughter.) Another says, "there's Maynooth in this jam," and he letters, to justice? Aye, it was Duncombe. Who has heard of the gigantic sale where the said of the gigantic sale with the said of the said of the said of the said of the gigantic sale with the said of the said o that I am anxious, and, therefore, I again implore scheme of godless education, swears that he has got you to keep in mind the new phase that the whole the body, blood, and bones of a papist, and this fellow (Loud cheers.) Ah, but I don't stop here, friends: to forty years' wages for the fifteen years' work, but question has assumed, by the resignation of Sir Robert yet these nasty tastes are qualified, in the opinion of those who think that there are other honest memcould endure. (Hear, hear.) Gentlemen, I come Peel as leader of progressive Toryism. Bear in many, by the pickings in the army, navy, commission- bers in the House of Commons—I ask those gentle- had brought upon him. (Loud cheers). It is useless. mind, that Wellington received such a hint from the ships, judgeships, and bishopricks, to enable him to me, however honest they may be to themselves, are landed aristocracy as compelled him to retract his get the patients to swallow that dose; and then the they honest to us? And, friends, now to take the boner with that of a manufacturing operative—they honest to us? And, friends, now to take the boner with that of a manufacturing operative—they honest to us? And, friends, now to take the boner with that of a manufacturing operative—they have they honest to us? Cheers; and "you shall have it.") I know it, and pledge to Peel; and, Gentlemen, when the contest hat emboldens me to propound to you the plan that accurage its propose changing and form. I should not mish assumes its proper shape and form, I should not wish for the existence of such a firm as Wellington, Stanley, O'Connor and Co. Then, indeed, might English-ley, O'Connor and Co. Then, indeed, might English English English English English English E the doctor out of the sick room, and called in old Doctor | but that's not all. Men sometimes do things through Wellington to give them a little more jam without personal motives. Duncombe did not wait for the physic. (It would be impossible to give any thing like days of our triumph; he joined us in the hour of for Peel, and Peel will be guided in his progress by a description of what followed Mr. O'Connor's mimicry our weakness. (Renewed cheers.) His name has a of Peel inducing the children to open their mouths, the charm, his honesty carries confidence, his ability faces they made when they tasted the physic, and the carries security. (Cheers.) Oh, my friends, what manner in which they discarded the physician when they found it unpalatable.) But, said he, you may rely upon it, that in the end they will find Peel's physic can live without labour coming forward and joining better for THEIR DISEASE than Wellington's "goodies."

Mr. O'Coppen than entered into a lively are the man who has done here up and all the man who has done here up and all the man who has done here up and all the man who has done here up and all the man who has done here up and all the man who has done here up and all the man who has done here up and all the man who has done here up and all the man who has done here up and all the man who has done here up and all the man who has done here up and all the man who has done here up and all the man who has done here up and all the man who has done here up and all the man who has done here up and all the man who has done here up and all the man who has done here up and all the man who has done here up and all the man who has done here upon the man who has done the man who has done here upon the man who has done here upon the man who has done here the man who has d Mr. O'Connor then entered into a lucid explanation of the Chartists' past policy and future tactics, and sat down amid the most vociferous cheers.

Mr. Dixon then presented himself to move the following resolution :-That we, the inhabitants of Manchester, in public meeting assembled, do tender our best thanks to the Charsouls, they are also the times to try men's judgment, popular strength and the democratic party into a tist Executive for having nominated an early day for holding a convention of the working classes for the purpose of deciding upon the course to be adopted by the demorratic party in the pending struggle, and that we pledge ourselves to carry out all the lawful recommenda-

had the Charter long ago. He denied, and he would do so if he stood alone, that this struggle would or could end with a simple repeal of the Corn Laws, self, would send the "Will-o'-the-Wisp' of Chartism whereas if the people took a false position now they through the country once more, with more feathers Tory factions, or both unitedly, to progress just as Roberts heard that the sound spirit of Chartism was far as they liked, and stop where they wished. going to be rallied once more, he said, "Well, I will duct of the Executive in thus boldly stepping for | country. (Loud cheers for Roberts.) Our message ward was beyond all praise, and would have the effect of rallying a party which, without leaders that they

was sorry it had not fallen into abler hands. Howpleasure in seconding the resolution, which upon being put was carried unanimously.

Mr. Doyle moved the following resolution, and on rising was loudly cheered :--

That a public meeting of the inhabitants of Lancashire be held on Kersal-moor, on Thursday, the 1st of January. for the purpose of announcing to the country at large the esolution of the inhabitans of Lancashire, in the event of the Wellington Tories attempting to form a cabinet, and that Thomes Slingsby Duncombe, Esq., M.P., be in-

brought into combined action. You have this gua-rantee in me that I will not sell myself. I repeat the glorious resurrection. By the resolution it is propledge, so often given, that I will never accept of posed to hold a meeting on New Year's Day, on place, pension, or emolument, until the Charter Kersal-moor. Ah, my friends, every man in Lanbecomes the law of the land, and I never will fill any cashire knows how we paralysed faction before by improved mind from that period against the ould woman Wellington and the Tory faction. (Cheers and laughter.) My friends, I don't care who joins in the glorious work that the Reform Bill promised Gentlemen, I shall not clog this great and mighty to do, the League, or the devil. (Laughter.) But I question with any of the minutiæ of detail; I shall promise you that, as sure as my name is Kit Doyle, won't be the man to say go about your business, while the work is to be done. My friends, I have seen too much of that already. I have seen the people looking for food while they have been fighting pointing to the probable restoration of our banished the battles of faction. Pon my word, its high time friends, but I will say—that when I forget my blood the people fought a bit on their own account. There never was so great or so strong an enemy as the enemy before us now; and if they beat us this time, my sixteen months' suffering in a felon's cell; when I we beat ourselves. (Cheers.) I look to this struggle obliterate from my mind all recollection of the glan- resulting in the achievement of our glorious principles, our beautiful principles, our just and heavenborn principles; and, therefore, I move the resolution as the surest means to that desirable end. (Loud

cheers.) Mr. James Leach had great pleasure in seconding the resolution, while, at the same time, if the peopl were only true to themselves, the meeting would h unnecessary altogether, as all that the working classes had to do was just to let their enemies know construction of all. One thing, however, that I their strength and resolution. He saw a great deal shall contend for is, the representation of our prin- more than was very plain yet to all men in the ciples in the cabinet. I shall, if the people join me, present struggle. He saw that both Whigs, Tories, and League would use the people for their own purposes, if they could; while he felt very sure that the it out. appointment for the man who did not wait for the policy propounded by the Executive would take the prospect of reward to tender his services, I mean bone out of all their mouths. (Cheers.) It was quite Thomas Slingsby Duncombe, and then, Gentlemen, let clear that the struggling operatives, that toil from the League make their terms for the representation | morning till night for a mere starvation existence, would not much longer tolerate the monopoly of one

laws, and, as the manifestation of the public will that, whatever your representatives may wisely de- object, and as the meeting at Kersal-moor, under the man that never flinched from his post, and upon cide upon, I shall honestly endeavour to carry out, whom the people would rely, would best elicit that and, if danger threatens, I will not shrink from my will, and manifest the public wish, he most cordially

Mr. G. W. Wheeler rose to move the third resolu-

That we, the inhabitants of Manchester, in public ourselves to be guided by his advice, and never to abandon or forsake him so long as he manifests that purity of intention which has hitherto distinguished him as an

them in their struggle. Shall we not, then, do all honour to the man who has done honour to our principles? and shall it not echo through the length and breadth of the land, that the great pressure from Manchester, to be ready to take his place in the conwithout shall be represented within, and that Dunference on the following morning. combe, our own Duncombe, our loved Duncombe, is the most perfect embodiment of that representation? (Loud and long-continued cheering and waving of hats.) Friends, I have great pleasure in seconding

the resolution. As soon as the resolutions were carried, Mr. O'Connor presented himself, and said, that as he was participate in all the honour, and all the triumph, would have made one of us to-night, but he is detained upon colliers' business in a distant part of the requires no more speechyfying—I have read it distinctly—you all understand it—I trust, therefore, that some one will move and second its adoption.

Young Ramsay, in Chartism a man, in years a youth, then moved the resolution, and Dixon seconded it, when it was carried amid thunders of applause, every hand in the meeting being held up

A vote of thanks was then given to the Executive for their honesty in office and promptitude in action ; Mr. Radford said, in seconding the resolution, he after which Mr. O'Connor proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman, which was seconded by acclamation. ever he was quite satisfied the time was come when every man should be at his post, and he was deter.

He then proposed nine-times-nine cheers for the hand. We shall have to select the foe, and to choose

GREAT CHARTIST MEETING AT MAN-

CHESTER. On Sunday night last the people of Manchester assembled in Carpenters' Hall to hear an address from Mr. Shaw, the delegate to the conference, from Leeds, and if we are to judge from the applause which followed almost every sentence that fell from the speaker, and the cheers which followed upon the close of the address, which lasted over two hours, we must do him the justice to say, that his first appearance upon the Manchester boards has been more than triumphant, and as Manchester possesses the most critical audience, having heard all the ablest lecturers in the movement, Mr. Shaw has no small cause for self-gratulation. His voice is powerful, his reasoning simple, eloquent, and convincing, his language good and his manuer prepossessing We heard many of the Manchester critics emphati cally declare, that "yon chap was a trump." His lecture embraced all the principles of the Charter, the rights of the people and the usurpation of their opponents, and gave the greatest possible satisfaction. Mr. O'Connor addressed the meeting at considerable length after Mr. Shaw had concluded, upon the satisfaction and pleasure that he felt at every act done by the Land Conference, and then announced that a repeal of the Corn Laws would produce, and that the Executive, who had kept Chartism alive if there was not only no surplus there, but not through the land plan, had now given the lie to their revilers, who said that they had ab indoned the Charter. They are, says he, the first in the field when danger threatens, and when their principles are in danger, and we have called a convention—a Chartist Convention—to sit in Manchester, on Monday, the 22nd of this month, in which every town in North and South Lancashire, the West-Riding of Yorkshire, Nottingham, Derby, Leicester, Norwich, Birmingham, and London, will be represented. (Tremendous cheering and waving of hats). Now, that's the way we have abandoned the Charter, said Mr. O'Connor. A unanimous vote of thanks was then given to Mr. Shaw and Mr. O'Connor, and as hearty a one to the

Mr. O'Connor again came forward and said-My riends, we are as quick to design and as rapid to execute as the duke himself, as I just learn from some gentlemen who have returned from Stockport, that the good lads there not only approve of the plan, but have actually subscribed their share of the funds to carry

GREAT CHARTIST MEETING AT ASHTON, On Friday night the spacious Charlestown Chapel class more than another; and, therefore, he was for | Shortly after eight o'clock that gentleman entered Gentlemen, I was the first man in the country to knocking monopoly on the head wherever he had an the chapel and was received with thunders of approclaim the prospect of a deficient harvest. I stated opportunity, and he believed that opportunity pre- plause. The veteran, James Taylor, delegate to the mendous sensation and cheers). Mr. O'Connor there early in August that the weather would shake the Peel cabinet, but little did I think that King Praise was the best way to avail themselves a few appropriate observations introduced Mr. That would shake all the throngs in Europe and even the local test of the chair, and after adverted to the policy of Sir Robert Peel, and conference was elected to the chair, and after adverted to the policy of Sir Robert Peel, and conference was elected to the chair, and after adverted to the policy of Sir Robert Peel, and conference was elected to the chair, and after adverted to the policy of Sir Robert Peel, and conference was elected to the chair, and after adverted to the policy of Sir Robert Peel, and conference was elected to the chair, and after adverted to the policy of Sir Robert Peel, and conference was elected to the chair, and after adverted to the policy of Sir Robert Peel, and conference was elected to the chair, and after adverted to the policy of Sir Robert Peel, and conference was elected to the chair, and after adverted to the policy of Sir Robert Peel, and Conference was elected to the chair, and after adverted to the policy of Sir Robert Peel, and Conference was elected to the chair, and after adverted to the policy of Sir Robert Peel, and Conference was elected to the policy of Sir Robert Peel, and Conference was elected to the chair, and after adverted to the policy of Sir Robert Peel, and Conference was elected to the chair, and after adverted to the policy of Sir Robert Peel, and Conference was elected to the chair, and after adverted to the policy of Sir Robert Peel, and Conference was elected to the chair, and after adverted to the policy of Sir Robert Peel, and Conference was elected to the chair, and after adverted to the policy of Sir Robert Peel, and Conference was elected to the chair, and after adverted to the policy of Sir Robert Peel, and Conference was elected to the chair, and after adverted to the policy of Sir Robert Peel, and Conference was elected to the policy of Sir Robert Peel, and Co would shake all the thrones in Europe, and even the charm for the English ear, and if the convention several interesting topics of the day. He shewed took a review of the position and strength of parties. English oligarchy. Now, gentlemen, let me suppose should consider the meeting necessary, he believed clearly that no party, not even the people themselves, a case—suppose that while monopolists and anticashire, nor in England, as they would have on that the public mind. It was not attachment to party, or day. (Tremendous cheering.)

Mr. Clark, of the Executive, had great pleasure in tion to hit upon some plan by which the great imhad joined Wellington and the Tories, and suppose supporting the resolution; but, while he supported it, provements of the age should be applied to national he begged the meeting not to be led away as they were in former times of excitement and enthusiasm. Said he, the lord and the squire were dressed in one They were in the habit of doing their business in a kind of fabric, made out of wool, and the tenants point out to a starving people what the effects of free trade would be, and don't you think, when my condemnation was necessary, that they would then say, however feeble my power might have been, THERE IS but he hoped they would do their work in a more were dressed in a fabric of inferior quality; and in the distinction they were taught to recognize their inferiority and the lords' supremacy. While they but he hoped they would do their work in a more were dressed in the fleece their seris were satisfied business-like way to-night, and that no hand was with the skin, but now, who, except by the more held up there that would be absent from Kersal-moor. stately appearance of the farmer, his better com-(Hear, hear, and cheers.) He had no objection to plexion from frugal living and more healthy occupahave the opportunity. Gentlemen, in the present take his fair share of responsibility; but he had a tion, than the lerd or the squire, who can distinguish emergency, while all other parties are putting their great objection to the people refusing to take their between the first peer of the realm and his valet cut at the panic? He concluded his address amid, fair share. (Cheers.) It was all nonsense to suppose, now? If Brougham travelled with a valet which that the struggle once commenced, was going to end | would be mistaken for the gentleman. (Laughter.) | vote of thanks to Mr. O'Connor and the chairman. in the repeal of one law, or another law. He be- These things first levelled distinction and then lieved that it would finally end in the making of new | created thoughts of equality. (Cheers.) This gas that I see before me, the power of locomotion, travelwas necessary for the achievement of this desirable ling by railroad, steam navigation, the printing press, the penny stamps upon newspapers, the penny postage, and hurricane flood of knowledge, are all one and all incipient Chartism. (Loud cheers.) Chartism is the embodiment of the principle to subdue those great elements of wealth to man's wants. Cheers.) This is amalgamation. This is the confluence of minds. This is progression. I see it in social more than in political arrangements. Everyton, Buckingham, Richmond, Stanley, Wharncliffe, shall not be wasted upon a single battle; and while and Ripon, would not be the same as Toryism under lam now, as I ever have been, ready to join in the Peel; and, believe me, that we shall have to en
Overthrow of one faction I will not assembled, do hereby declare our unqualified and entire confidence in the wisdom, energy, integrity and to do away with inferority and to do away overthrow of one faction, I will not accept, as the that we respectfully solicit his counsel, countenance and people's reward, the supremacy of another.

Thomas Singsby Duncounce, Esq., and years ago, or twenty years ago, or twenty years ago, or ten years sex-street, Whitechapel, in the apartment occupied ago, ever witnessed the fashionable intelligence and by a Mrs. Jacobs. The fire, it is supposed, was

court circular of the working classes. But they now declare your progression. They knock down the standard of distinction. Who can read the announce-body of smoke, accompanied by the cries of the female. ment of a Chartist tea party, Chartist ball, a Charwith a king in uniform, stack on the top. The name province is Catholic, with the upper classes much enlightened; Weatphalia is Catholic, and behind-hand in the march of intelligence; Brandenburgh and Old Prussia are Protestant; Silesia is Catholic; Posen is C tist dinner, or a Chartist soirce, and see the precision speeches they had heard, and from the conviction that there were gentlemen to follow him who would do more justice to the resolution than himself, he should be as brief as possible. There were few in that meeting, he believed few in England, who were not prenously and the polka are to be danced—the very music that report old worms burning most furiously. After considerable trouble, that must not come to the conclusion that the mind burning most furiously. After considerable trouble, the part of the neighbours and police, the flames were extinguished, but not before the building was and the polka are to be danced—the very music that very seriously injured by fire and water, and the power old woman burnt in such a frightful manner to be the conclusion that the mind burning most furiously. After considerable trouble, that must not come to the conclusion that the mind burning most furiously. After considerable trouble, the part of the neighbours and police, the flames, and the part of the neighbours and police, the flames, and the part of the neighbours and police, the flames, and the part of the neighbours and police, the flames, and the part of the neighbours and police, the flames, and the part of the neighbours and police, the flames, and the power production that the most not come to the conclusion that the mind burning most furiously. After considerable trouble, that must not come to the conclusion that the mind burning most furiously. After considerable trouble, the part of the neighbours and police, the flames, and the neighbours are to be danced to the conclusion that the mind the neighbours and police, the flames, and the neighbours and police, the flames, and the neighbours are to be danced to the conclusion that the mind the neighbours are to be danc pared to acknowledge Mr. Duncombe's unquestion- to be had, and the master of the ceremonies who is able claim to the confidence of the working classes, to conduct the arrangements, and above all the cre- After lingering for the space of a few minutes, death and, therefore, as he believed the sure way to induce ditable and fashionable manner in which they are terminated her sufferings.

others to follow his example was by proving ourselves conducted, who, I say, can fail to believe that this Holloway's Cintment and Pills.—James Little.

one was younger at seventy than the other was at forty. (Cheers). Mr. O'Connor then illustrated the

Richard Pilling, "THE FATHER OF THE MOVE-MENT," then proposed a petition in favour se Frost, Williams, and Jones, which was eloquently supported by Mr. Poole, the delegate to the conference for Devonshire, and Mr. Clark, of the Chartist Executive, and, upon the whole, the meeting not only gave general satisfaction, but has aroused the Chartist feeling from that apathy in which it has so long slunsbered into a state of cheering hope and excitement, the people declaring their increased and unbounded confidence in their old and well-tried Feargus. After the meeting broke up Mr. O'Connor started fer

GREAT MEETING AT WIGAN. When the conference had closed its sitting on

Thursday night Mr. O'Connor proceeded to Wigara to deliver a public address. The large room at the Clarence Hotel was the place appointed, and was filled. Mr. Nicholas Canning was elected as chairno monopolist, he wished to allow that meeting to man, and after reading the bill, he introduced Mon O'Connor, who was received with the most rapturous applause. The news of the resignation of Sir Robert I'eel had just arrived, and Mr. O'Connor commenced by observing, "I am Prime Minister now!" (Great laughter.) He then stated, that although the land had been selected as the subject for discussion, that yet such a meeting, at such a crisis, produced by æ very unexpected circumstance, they would not fee! satisfied if he omitted all reference to the subject. Its then took a rapid but clear review of the circuscstances which led to the resignation of Peel, and the recall of Lord John Russell to office; and he asked E the meeting of the Chartist party, whose co-operations was, no doubt, relied upon, was prepared to join. Wellington, Buckingham, and the oligarchy of England, in the restoration of BLOODY OLD TORYISM ize its very worst phase, and made worse, more cruel, and tyrannical upon the presumption THAT THE PEOPLE had once more called it into life? Will any man, beasked, tolerate the resuscitation of this bloody onosy & (Shouts of "Never, never.") No, never, as long as I live. Shall it be said that the English people gaze strength to the Irish duke? In 1829 Ireland beat him single handed; in 1832 England beat him; and the devil is in it, if, in 1845, England, Ireland, and Scotland—the rose, the shamrock, and the thistiewill not be an over match for him in his dotage. Gentlemen, Ireland is my country, though the world is my republic; and heaven forbid that I should see the rising spirit of a nation crushed by the vengeance of a faction. (Cheers.) We have ass the danger of the fee to which we must to the ability of those who are to confront him, as

the soldiers of the movement party. Gentlemen, & say it now, and I say it emphatically, that no sacrifices must be considered too great to save us from such ass infliction. Peel waits not to canvas the strength of hisparty, for he knows it. Wellington hesitates not tocanvas the resolution of his party, for he, too, knows it well. Russell waits not to understand the strength of his party, but all wait to understand the resolustion and the determination of our party—THE PEOPLE: (Cheers.) Gentlemen, we have bravely fought that foe unitedly, and, though defeated, we have never abandoned our position. By our tactics we havehunted one stag with the most cumbrous antlers from the herd, let us not change from the scent, and let not the ground be foiled by other game that may pass the track, until we hunt the game down. (Cheers,) I believe by wise and discreet management we may now make one party of the wise and the brave set give the foe an easy triumph. (Cheers.) The thuzder is ours, and we will not be robbed of our shares a feeling picture of his own position. If the people were overtaken by famine, or subjected to Wellington dominion-if you are hungry, said beand have not even the power to steal the surplant enough for you, and if you were told that I was the man who starved you, what would be your feelings. what would be my position? But still further, if to place you in that position I had consented to placeheartless gaolers over you in the shape of rulers, would not your long cherished affection justly, nay, naturally be turned to gall? (Cheers.) Aye, for now, mind, that I am arguing not upon a presumption, bece upon a certainty—the certainty that we have the power to strengthen Wellington in his devilment, but we would not have the power to prevent its hellish effect. Cheers.) Gentlemen, we were charged before with the emissaries of Buckingham being amongst us. E believe there were, but not of your class; but now now proudly I stand before you to meet those when charge me with being in the pay of Buckingham and the Tories. (Loud laughter.) Oh, what an oppostunity I give my old paymasters of proving the treachery of a deserter from their ranks. (Cheers.)

Have I not lived through much persecution, have

I not lived down much prejudice, and shall I not live **to** live down the power of oligarchical oppression. Mr. O'Connor then entered into a description of that state of Ireland, which drew tears from every eye, and literally raised his Irish andience, which was numerous, to a state of madness, and when he had wound up his description he asked—And shall I be a party to give strength to those who would perpetuate such misery, such cruelty, and such horror. (Treand concluded with a lucid illustration of what had been done by the Land Conference, and what was likely to result from the establishment of the society, and wound up by shewing that the destruction of the monopoly, conditions, privileges, and restrictions, under which the landlords kept the land of this country, and not the inability of the land to produce food enough for all, had led to the demand for free trade: and had established what were called principles of political economy, which were mere consequences of landed monopoly. He also shewed that the monopoly of the land was the basis of their own constitution, and made the audience laugh heartily by stating that he expected to get as much of the plunder for the land association for £5,000, by March next, as he would have got last March for £12.000; and won't I, said he, be ready for the first: deafening and long-continued applause; and after a the meeting separated in the highest spirits. Mr. O'Connor invited the members of the Land Association to his hotel, were they remained in convivial and instructive conversation till past twelver o'clock. A large number of the honest, consistent, and patriotic Chartists from Lamberhead-green and the surrounding districts attended, and, after the proceedings, returned home in high spirits; and thus ended the most spirited and important gathering: that we have had at Wigan for many a long year.

ALARMING FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE. On Saturday caused some parties to enter the room, when they found the poor old creature completely enveloped in flames, and the flooring, cupboard door, and shelves,

by which she has assumed the outward appearance of a great power.

The eighth letter continues the list, and shows that, as the every consequence, Prussia cannot rely upon any other state, with the exception of Russia.

The weakness from without is thus made manifest.

(To be continued.)

The continued.)

The state with the exception of Russia.

(To be continued.)

The weakness from Stetchrief von Karl Heinzen.

Ein Stetchrief von Karl Heinzen.

Schaerbeek.

Gentlemen, it is an undeniable fact that 3,000,000

The polithed in winterthur, 1846, vom Yerfasser der leading winter in a country whose sential sational power, as well in their disobedience is calculated, or likely, to work in livery to other parties.

Gentlemen, it is an undeniable fact that 3,000,000

To yer population in a country whose sential sational power, as well of yielding sustenance for those whom does destructive. You must treat them as children; and if they assume manhood the form of the server of the seth list, and shows that, as the cigarchy of England, led on by Welling grateful to those who had so worthly set it, he had look to the unnatural alliance between Wellington and the people. I look to the unnatural alliance between Wellington and the people in world be destructive. You must treat them destructive, You must treat them as children; and if they assume manhood the first of lolow his example was by proving ourselves the destructive. You must treat them of the lind, by the blundering aristocracy of this country, has led to the monopoly of legislation has made the social my reasons for second the resolution. In the first man with the exception of Russia.

The weakness is return to power.

If weld he sadding strings, and can was most enthusiastically received in the social to those who have used the land o

cordingly.

Assise Intelligence.

YORK, DEC. 12.—CHARGE OF MUBDER BY POISONING -Jane Windsor (29), the wife of Richard Windsor, was charged with the wilful murder of Joseph Windsor, her the time of his death was about seven years of age. The the bed of deceased. boy's father and the prisoner had been married in the year | The evidence of the other witnesses, Mary Cheshire, about the house inhabited by the prisoner's family. The wretched woman had strangled the deceased for the purtrial occupied the attention of the court for twelve hours, pose of depriving her of the two sham five pound notes, and terminated in the acquittal of the prisoner.

DECEMBER 15th .- CHARGE OF MANSLAUGTER .- Thomas Wheatley, a young man of about 25 years of age, who had been an engine-driver upon the North Midland Rail. way, was indicted for the crime of manslaughter in having, on the 28th of October last, at Roystone, feloniously caused the death of William Fuller Boteler, Esq., by neglecting and unskilfully driving a pilot engine, of which the prisoner then had the management. The circumstances attending the lamentable event will be in the recollection of everybody, from the great interest which guilty of the charge of murder for which she was acwas excited at the time of its occurrence. The trial lasted | cused. She had had the advantage of a learned counthe whole of the day, and terminated in the jury finding sel, who had urged every topic in her behalf that was the prisoner not guilty. A verdict of acquittal was then likely either to induce the jury to believe that she was entered upon a second indictment, in which the prisoner

Central Criminal Court.

The December sessions at this court commenced on Monday at the usual hour, before the Lord Mayor, the Recorder, Aldermen Wilson, Si Iney, the Sheriffs, Under-

ROBBERT OF BANK-NOTES .- William Harding was indicted for stealing from the person of Robert Vaugham Williams, a pocket-book containing money in bank notes, to the amount of £2,750. The prisoner, who was very flashily dressed, pleaded not guilty. Mr. Clarkson conducted the prosecution. From the learned counsel's appeared that the prosecutor, who is a solicitor, was going from the city to the west-end, and as he was passing through St. Paul's-churchyard, he felt his pocket touched. He turned round and felt his pocket, and suspecting nothing, as he did not perceive the loss of his pocket book, he proceeded, but on arriving at his destination, he found the property mentioned in the indictment gone. About the same time the prisoner was observed by a policeman, named John Coram, in St. Paul's-churchyard, running away as hard as he could. This induced him to follow, and whilst in pursuit he saw the prisoner take the pocket-book out of his pocket. He was taken into custody, and the pocket-book, with bank notes, was picked up by a little boy of the name of Bell, who proved seeing the prisoner throw it away from his person. The prisoner being found guilty, the Recorder sentenced him to be transported for the term of ten

ASSAULT ON THE HIGH SEAS .- Captain Alexander Gordon, the commander of the barque Matthesis, apparently about 33 years of age, and John Cummins, hi chief mare, were indicted for that they, on the 20th day of June last, on the high sea, within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty of England, did unlawfully make an assault upon one William Scott an apprentice boy. After a lengthy investigation the case terminated in the acquittal of both prisoners. Another indictment was then preferred. After some discussion Captain Gordon renewed his recognizances, and departed the court in company of his friends.

Tuesday. - Bunglary. - John White, aged 28, and deherefrom twenty-four eigars, value two shillings, and his property. The Recorder sentenced him to be imprisoned in the House of Correction for six calendar months and to be kept to hard labour.

MISERY AND CRIME. William Yeoman was charged with having stolen a coat, value 8s., the property of John Moore. The case was quite clear against the prisoner. He was seen to take the coat from outside the prosecutor's shop, where it was hung up exposed for sale. Upon being apprehended, he pleaded want as his excuse for having committed the offence. In reply to the charge, the prisoner stated that for a considerable time past he had been in a state of the greatest destitution. He had applied to the Greenwich Union for relief; but, instead of getting food, he was sent to break stones of one hundred weight each, and for breaking one hundred of these stones he received but three halfpence. By dint of great labour he was enabled to earn 61d, the evening before committing the robbery, and with that he was obliged to provide himself with lodging for the night and food. such a starving allowance as that described by the prith space of seven days.

INDECENT PRINTS. - William Nunn surrendered in court, and pleaded guilty to a charge of selling indecent nrints. The Recorder sentenced him to be imprisoned in the Westminster Bridewell for the space of six calendar months: also that he should enter into his own recognisauces in the amount of £50, and also obtain two sureties in the amount of £25 cach, to answer for his good conduct for the next three years, and to be further imprisoned until such sureties should be found. AN INCORDIGIBLE GIBL.-Eliza White, aged 17, was

indicted for stealing on the 2nd inst., two dust pans, the property of P. Keeble. A verdict of guilty having been recorded, the prisoner was again indicted, for that she, in August last, was convicted of felony at the Surrey sessions, and sentenced to solitary confinement at Brixton for fourteen days. Guilty. Common Sergeant: You are quite incorrigible. You were here only last session, and had then lately come out of prison. Government must take you in hand; the sentence, therefore, is seven years

John Richards was, for the third time, convicted of felony in this court, and sentenced to be banished beyond

THE MURDER AT WESTMINSTER. WEDNESDAY .- Martha Browning was indicted for the

wilful murder of Elizabeth Mundell, on the 1st of Decem-

Mary Gaze, who stated that she was the wife of Edward mother. She had lodged with her for three weeks, and Cutting. they lived in the same room, and slept in the same bed. eight o'clock in the morning, and said that Mrs. Mundell murder! What are you doing to me ?" On the way to wards the bed. There were three chairs on the bed. her mother lying on her back on a box. She was in her night clothes. There was a cord round her neck; it was about as thick as her little finger. (The rope was prowitness called. After the inquest was over, the prisoner went with witness to the house of the deceased. After they got home from the inquest, witness's husband said wet. The prisoner remained constantly with witness Fitzgerald and the prisoner appeared to live on good from Monday night to Wednesday morning. When wit- terms. ness sat up she sat up, and when she lay down the prisoner lay down beside her. In consequence of some | ject to fits of insanity. The prisoner had a brother that o that she said on the Tuesday afternoon witne £15 which she had saved in service was there, and she offered to lend witness a sovereign. Witness did not g farther than the corner of the street, as the prisoner requested her to wait there. She was about ten minutes note, and that if witness had enough money for the present, she would not change it until the next day. She said that her master had recommended her to place the money with the person in Bedford-street. They then went to witness's house. On the morning of Wednesday, the prisoner kissed the body of the deceased, and, turning round to witness, said, "Oh, do you think she is happy ?" They then came out of the room. Her husband asked her if she had any money, and she replied that she had not. That was in the presence of the prisoner. Witness then told the prisoner to, get the note changed. Mr. Gaze offered to go, but she would not allow him to do so. She went into the Blue-coat Boy public-house, On

to let him look at the note, and then said to her, heard her husband talk of his father, who was deranged "I must know where you got the note from. My mother during his lifetime.

had two." "Oh, yes," she answered, "she had, Mr. Gaze." A second time he returned the note. . I had noticed it, however, and we went in doors. In knew the note had belonged to my mother, by its having two grease charged with the whilst have you to step-son, at E asingwold, in the North Riding, on the 17th me, and whilst I was looking at it she made a snatch at He pulled the trigger, and the cock broke. Witness charged. Mr. Combe (to the prisoner): What have you to step-son, at a sing now, in the court of argent, and the court of argent, and the court of the prisoner is all the charge? The prisoner said that herself and of July last, by giving him a quantity of arsenic. The prisoner said that herself and of July last, by giving him a quantity of arsenic. The prisoner said that herself and of July last, by giving him a quantity of arsenic. The prisoner said that herself and the charge is a said to be charged. The prisoner said that herself and the charge is a said to be charged. The prisoner said that herself and the charge is a said to be charged. The prisoner said that herself and the charged is a said to be charged. The prisoner said that herself and the charged is a said to be charged. The prisoner said that herself and the charged is a said to be charged in the of July 18st, by giving mind and in the indictment, as ad-poisoning was variously stated, in the indictment, as ad-poisoning was variously stated, in the indictment, as ad-her, "Martha, I shall not let you have the note till I soner paid 2s. for the damage done. He came into the her infant in her arms (of which complainant was the poisoning was variously stated, in the note that I ministered in tea, in treacle, and in bread. Mr. Bliss, in know where this has come from." She went down stairs opening the case, stated that the prisoner and her into the yard, saying she was going into the water-closet, opening the case, stated that and employed in the and she almost immediately came out into the passage. he purchased, neighbourhood where the alleged offence was committed. My mother used to keep the note in a housewife she had

1843. The poison was of a kind commonly known as Edward Gaze, Mary Judkins, Inspector Partridge, and soner came to his shop. He purchased a pennyworth of "bng-poison," and it was supposed that the child had Mr. Atkinson, surgeon, was but a repetition of the state- gunpowder. been killed by the administering of a substance of that ments given in this paper of Saturday last. The evikind, some of which had, just before his death, been used | dence of the several witnesses left no doubt that the

> Mr. Clarkson addressed the jury in a lengthy and forcible speech for the prisoner. Mr. Justice Patteson summed up the evidence and-The jury, after twenty minutes' deliberation, returned

which she supposed to be genuine.

Mr. Justice Patteson proceeded to pass sentence of death upon the prisoner in the following terms :-- His lordship said that, after a very long, painful, and patient inquiry, the jury had come to the conclusion that she was that the prisoner was the person who fired the shot. innocent, or that the evidence for the prosecution was

was charged with the manslaughter of John Stubbs, the insufficient, and the jury, after a full inquiry, had felt police-officer, who died in consequence of injuries received that the facts which had been disclosed were quite incompatible with her innocence. He, the learned Judge, entirely concurred in the verdict, and did not entertain the slightest doubt but that she was in fact guilty of this foul murder. It would appear that, while residing with the deceased, she became impressed with the idea that she was possessed of money, and it was very probable that, in the first instance, her only intention was to possess herself of that money, and this had ultimately led to killing the decensed in a most cruel and deliberate manner. He was induced to believe from her own statements that the weight of the crime had laid heavily upon her mind, and that she had already probably turned to the Almighty and sought forgiveness; but if she had not done so, he entreated her to make the best use of the short time that remained to her on this earth for that purpose. Her life, by the law of the openinig, and from the statement of the witness, it land, was forfeited, and the crime was of such a nature, and was committed under such circumstances, as percluded him from holding out to her the slightest hope that the law would not be allowed to take its course. He, therefore, entreated her to make her peace with God.

> by passing sentence in the usual form. The prisoner was then asked formally whether she had anything to urge in arrest of judgment, the object being for her to state whether she was in the family way or

granted by an earthly tribunal. His Lordship concluded

Upon this being explained to her, she said, "I am not guilty." One of the female turnkeys then explained the matter to her, and as it appeared that there was no ground for an arrest of judgment, the sentence was recorded, and the prisoner was removed from the

THE MURDER AT NEWINGTON. THURSDAY .- Samuel Quennell, aged 22, was indicted

or the wilful murder of Daniel Fitzgerald. Mr. Bodkin, with whom was Mr. Clarke, conducted the prosecution; and Mr. Clarkson and Mr. Huddlestone conducted the defence.

Mr. Bodkin stated the case to the jury, briefly setting forth the leading points of the evidence. He then called

Owen M'Carthy, who stated that he resided at No. 6, Queen-street, Walworth. Has been in the employment of Mr. Wm. Quenuell, a builder, in Lower Kennington- charged with wilfully setting fire to his printing-office lane. Was in his employment on Thursday, the 27th of on the night of Sunday, the 7th instant. The witnesses scribed as a brewer, was found guilty of a burglary in the November. Had known the deceased Fitzgerald. He were again the same who had been examined before the dwelling-house of Frederick White, his brother, and steal- was also in Mr. Quennell's employment, and was there coroner of London. Mr. Alderman Hunter said, in a on that day. He left work at about five o'clock in the charge of this nature it was almost impossible to get six shillings and seven pence halfpenny in copper money, afternoon, and proceeded towards Kennington-lane. direct evidence against a prisoner, but the magistrate Deceased was in his (witness's) company. They crossed had to see with what certainty he was implicated by cir. the Newington High-road, and then went into Peacock- cumstantial evidence. In the present case he thought street. When they got there witness saw the prisoner there was strong circumstantial evidence. The mere coming towards them. Had known the prisoner about circumstance of a person talking about the insurance ten or cleven weeks before that time. He had been in he had effected, or his advising others to take that means the employment of Mr. Quennell, but had been dismissed. There is no carriage-way in Peacock-street, it is quite a narrow lane. The prisoner came close to them, and immediately afterwards his (witness's) sight was taken away by a sudden flash; he at the same time heard a report. As soon as he could see he saw deceased lying it to be his duty, for the protection of the public, to send down, who said, "I am a dead man." The prisoner then walked quietly away towards Newington. Witness more pleased than himself to find the prisoner able to followed him, and cried out after him. Witness saw him

Mr. Henry Cutting was then examined by Mr. Bodkin On Thursday, Nov. 27th, was near the corner of Peacock street. He turned down Kennington-lane, which almost faces the end of Peacock-street. When he got near the Sir Peter Laurie remarked that it was no wonder there corner he heard the report of a pistol, and saw a man were so many thieves when the workhouses meted out running down Kennington-lane. He was followed by some others, who were calling out to stop him. Witness up and placed at the bar for re-examination on the charge soner. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, coupled stepped aside until the man who was pursued came up to of having wilfully stabbed with his bayonet a young man with a strong recommendation to mercy. The Recorder him, and he then seized him by the collar. That man named John Muggeridge, who, in consequence of the insent-need the prisoner to be imprisoned in Newgate for was the prisoner. Some of the pursuers came up, and jury inflicted upon him, has been under surgical treatone of them attempted to seize his collar roughly. The the station-house." Witness went with him to the sta. | trial. tion-house. He was then asked whether he had any knife or pistol with him. He said no; but as they were about to search him he put his hand into his trousers pocket, when the constable seized his hand and took : pistol from it. The cock of the pistol was down, and a portion of an exploded cap upon it.

> Harriet Denyer stated she was in Peacock-street at five o'clock on Thursday, the 27th of November. She was in the narrow part of the street. She heard the report of a pistol, and saw a man fall. She afterwards went to the spot, and when a light was brought she saw that it was Fitzgerald. She had known him by sight. On hearing the report a man passed rapidly by her, and almost knocked her down. That man went towards Newington-butts. Had seen the man before, and knew him by sight. The prisoner is the man.

Mr. Wm. Hope Popham stated that he is a surgeon, residing at Queen's-row, Newington. He was near the Peacock public-house at about five in the afternoon on the 27th of November. He heard an explosion of firearms. In consequence of Information he received he went into the Peacock tap-room. He there saw the deceased supported by two men. There was a wound on the left breast. He was very much exhausted, and died in less than a minute. Afterward: made a post mortem examination. Found that the wound passed through the

heart and lungs. Thomas William Carter, inspector of police stated that Gaze, and the daughter of the deceased. She resides in on the 27th of November, he was on duty at the police-Little Rochester-street, Rochester-road, Westminster. station in Kennington-lane. The prisoner was brought She knew the prisoner at the bar, and has known her in by Mr. Cutting. The remainder of this witness's

for about six months. She had lately lodged with her evidence was merely a confirmation of that given by Mr. William Quennell was then sworn-He stated that he Her mother lived at No. 1, Providence-place, Brewer- knew the deceased. He worked for witness, and had green, Westminster. On Monday, the 1st of December, been in his employment seven or eight years. The the prisoner called at witness's houseat about a quarter to prisoner is a half-brother of his. His age is about 22. He had been employed by witness for about five months. was very ill, and had had a fit about seven o'clock. She He made himself generally useful. He had been to sea also said that witness was required to go there directly. before coming to work with witness. He had told him to She also said that Mrs. Mundell had calleed out" Murder, look out for work elsewhere as business would be slack; that was three or four weeks before the commission of the deceased's lodgings witness asked her why she did not the act. The last day that he worked for witness was admit the person who had knocked at her door, and the Wednesday, the 19th. He came to witness on the prisoner said that she was holding the deceased's hands at Saturday before the murder and received 8s. The the time. On arriving at the room witness looked to- prisoner had a conversation with witness's wife about his leaving off work. His wife said, "How came you to Witness was turning to go out of the room when she saw speak so unkindly against William after he has been so kind to you." The prisoner appeared surprised, and wanted to know what it was that he had been saying, She told him that Daniel Fitzgerald had told her that he duced.) It was twisted twice round her neck, and (the prisoner) intended to give William a knock on the knotted at the side. The knot was the same as it is now. h ad, and also that the prisoner had said that if he got Witness called out, and some other persons came into money he would set up an opposition business next door. the room. A baker's boy cutthe string. Witness went His wife also remarked that she had not said all that for a surgeon, but he could not come himself, and sent his Fitzgerald had told her. The prisoner said that Fitzassistant. There was an inquest held on the body of the gerald had urged him on to speak against witness, and deceased the same night. The prisoner was the first that it was all Fitzgerald's fault. A gentleman then came in to pay a bill, and that put an end to the conversation. Could not say whether the conversation took place before or after the payment of the 8s. Witness that he did not like the appearance of the bed, as it was told him that evening to look for work elsewhere.

By Mr. Clarkson: The prisoner's father had been subed about two years since. Had a sister named Sarah went with her to Bedford-street. The prisoner said that and saw her up to the time of her death, which occurred about twelve years since. She used to complain of her head, and used at times to be quite unconscious. Was present when his father imagined that there were devils in the drawers of his room. No representation made by gone. When she came back she said that she had a £5 | Fitzgerald was the cause of his telling the prisoner to seek for work. No such statement was made to the prisoner. Has heard that the prisoner had set the bed on which he was lying on fire. Julia Quennell stated that she is the wife of the last

witness. Remembers the prisoner coming on the night of Saturday, the 22nd of September, to be paid his wages. Had a conversation with the prisoner about something that he said. That was in the presence of her husband. On telling him something that Fitzgerald had said of him, he appeared very much dejected and hurt. Fitzgerald had made a statement to her the day

By Mr. Clarkson -The prisoner had appeared very her coming out she said, "Oh; they have played a trick on much dejected for six months before the murder, but for me; they have given me a Bank of Elegance, instead of three weeks before it, witness could not get a proper a Bank of England note. She said that it was the person answer. Has noticed the prisoner to sit by himself Bedford-street who had cheated her. My husband with his eyes fixed on the ground apparently quite lost a el her to let him look at it. She hesitated, and I to himself. For the last three weeks before the murder, s d, 101, Martha, let us look at it." She then he could not give a proper answer. Her husband was ve my husband the note to look at. He called always very attentive to him. There had been no cause i e mmediately on one side and showed me the note, for his apparent dejection. Witness could not tell what and then returned it to her. He then asked her again to make of it, and spoke of it to her husband. Has

spots upon it. At home I asked the prisoner to let me prisoner was there. He came up to the shop, and took house. She had rung his bell on last Thursday night, them that support they are justly entitled to." look at the note. She hesitated very much, but gave it a pistol which was hauging at the door, and examined it. when he gave her in charge, but she was then diswhich he paid 5s. The pistol produced is like the one that

William Welling stated that he is an oilman, residing The deceased was the step-son of the prisoner, and at in her possession, and which was subsequently found in at No. 1, Amelia-place, Walworth. Knows the prisoner, who has dealt with him for some time. On Thursday, the

> John Marne, a gunmaker, residing in the Walworthroad-On Wednesday, the 26th of November, he sold a quarter of a pound of bullets to a person. Can't say whether the prisoner was the person. The person was dressed in a different manner to the prisoner. Saw him before the magistrate, and his dress was then like that of the man who bought the bullets. They were to fit a pistol exactly like the one produced. It was dusk when he came into the shop.

The evidence of this witness closed the case for the

Mr. Clarkson then rose, and said that in the observations he was about to make he would not attempt to deny standing at the bar there taking some refreshment, Although the law left it upon the prisoner to show that son) hoped that he would be able to show them, on his behalf, that such was actually the case. The Learned Counsel then proceeded to comment at some length on the evidence, which tended to raise a question as to the prisoner's sanity. At the conclusion of his address.

The Lord Chief Justice Tindal proceeded to recapitulate the evidence in a general mauner, commenting on the various facts as tending to prove the prisoner's insanity.

The jury then consulted for a short time in the box, and then requested to be allowed to retire, After an absence of twenty minutes the jury returned

into the court. On their names being called over, The foreman of the jury delivered a verdict of Guilty. The usual proclamation of silence having been made the Learned Judges put on their black caps.

The Lord Chief Justice Tindal then addressed the prioner as follows:-"Samuel Quennell, you have been found guilty, by the verdict of a jury of your countrynen, of the crime of murder—a crime which has always been, with the exception of the crime of treason, regarded as one of the very deepest dye by the laws of England, and against which the punishment of death has always been enforced. It is my duty to say that the jury have come to a proper conclusion on this question. There are circumstances in this case and obtain that mercy from him which would not be of great aggravation—as the crime was not committed under the influence of sudden anger, or circumstances of provocation; and unknown almost to the unfortunate victim of your crime, you reserved to your. self the preparation of the instruments of death, against which the deceased felt quite secure. Under these circumstances, it is my daty to impress upon your mind the sentence of the law, which will assuredly be carried into effect. Exert yourself therefore to employ the little time allowed you to prepare for that great change which you assuredly will shortly undergo. It only remains for me to pass upon you the sentence of the law." His Lordship then passed sentence of death in the usual form; and ordered the prisoner into the custody of the sheriff of the

county of Surrey. The prisoner, who seemed quite unmoved during the passing of the sentence, was then removed.

Police Intelligence.

GUILDHALL. TUESDAY .- CHARGE OF ABSON .- Mr. Ford, the printer of Braim's-buildings, Beech-street, Barbican, was brought before Mr. Alderman Hunter, for final examination of protecting themselves would not of themselves make much impression on his mind; but when he coupled such observations with the finding of the tarred shavings, and sack and books steeped in turpentine, all collected in a corner, and that the corner where the fire began, he felt the case for inquiry before a jury. No one would be clear himself before a jury; but putting together all the suspicious circumstances elicited in this inquiry, he could not help sending the prisoner to trial.

MARYLEBONE.

MONDAY .- THE LATE CASE OF STABBING WITH BAYONET BY A SOLDIEB,-William M'Carthy, a corporal in the Royal Marines, doing duty at Deptford, was brought ment, and in all probability will be deprived of the sight prisoner said, "One is enough," and then "Take me to of one of his eyes. The prisoner was fully committed for

MONDAY .- A RUFFIANLY POLICEMAN .- MR. GREENwood's." Justice."-Mr. John Seawood Griffiths, of 14, King's-road, who described himself as a constable of her Majesty's household, was charged with assaulting Policeconstable Nott, 99 G, in the execution of his duty, and attempting to rescue a prisoner from his custody. In striking manner of the early death of Burns, recited his as will be seen, with brutally ill-treating his former pri-Jenkins into custody, in Laystall-street, and was about on the one hand, and of noble independence (in his resolve removing her to the station, when the prisoner came to pay his creditors after his insolvency) on the other,over, collared him, and flourished a baton, sur nounted afforded room for some highly useful remark. Mr. T. C. eighty persons assembled, and the woman got away. The novels, placing "Old Mortality" as the first, and "Wawoman? what do you want with her, you shan't take her," and added, "I am a constable of the Queen's Greenwood inquired if Nott was drunk at the time, which the prisoner alleged, and still persevered in stating. Inspector Penny and half a dozen of constables swore that Nott was perfectly sober at the time, and that he was a man of sober habits, who had been fourteen years in the force. The prisoner in defence said that Nott, who had taken a woman into custody, was ill-using her in a shameful manner, dragging her along the pavement. She was screaming and crying out that the constable would break go to prison quietly." The constable immediately released the woman, and seized him by the collar of the shirt, and squeezed and dragged him with so much force, that had not his shirt collar given way, he would certainly have been strangled; the mob was by this time very large, and in the struggle and bustle, both fell. Mrs. Smith, the wife of a tradesman residing in Portpool-lane, deposed that she saw the constable, Nott, on duty, in of the Corn Laws; the Leicester stockingers could testify Leather-lane, at seven o'clock on the same evening. He was then evidently in liquor. He was talking to a young woman, and she, too, said he was tipsy. Nott said at the bad law; and the great cure for all bad laws is the reand nine o'clock she was going to market, when she saw the constable go up to a boy, who had a little muffin stall, and tell him to remove it. The policeman kicked the stall with his foot, and it fell, whereupon he said it had fallen on his feet, and it must be removed. Mrs. Jenkins, who was passing at the time, said that could not have been the case, for he was not near enough to it. Thereupon, he seized her, and dragged her along in a most brutal way. In the dragging her cloak and bonnet were torn off. The prisoner went up, and said it was a shame to see a lady used as she was. She could not say what further occurred, as the mob was very great and surconfirmed the last witness's account, as regarded the interference of the constable with the poor muffin-boy, in the first instance. The constable dragged the woman

to make the constable go before a magistrate, and say why he had so treated her. Mr. Greenwood decided upon sending the case for trial. The prisoner said he was very glad of it, as he was determined to have the matter sifted to the bottom, and have an example made of the constable. The prisoner was admitted to bail, in two sureties of £30 each. Mrs. Jenkins, the woman alluded to in this case, was charged with obstructing the footway, but discharged.

TUESDAY,-THE SEDUCER AND HIS "VICTIM,"-THE LAW's "JUSTICE."-Jane Gough, a young woman, with a child in her arms, was charged with annoying Mr. John Atherly, a jeweller, residing at No. 3, Lloyd-street, by ringing at his door bell. A solicitor, whose name did not transpire, appeared for the complainant, who deposed, that on the previous night, at a quarter past ten o'clock, the prisoner came to his door, and rung his bell. Witness went to the door, and seeing her, said, "If you do not

shop after breaking the pistol, and purchased another, for father) were starving, and she went to get a little money from bim. She had made an application to a magistrate concerning the support of her child, and was told that she might summon him, but she had not the price of a summons, which she could not get without it. Mr. Combe (to the prisoner): You must pay a fine of £1, or 27th of November, at about four in the afternoon, the pri- go to the House of Correction for fourteen days. The woman said she had no money, and was committed ac-

WEDNESDAY, - "VAMPERS" AND "FLATS." - John

Harold was charged with being an accomplice in robbing

and assaulting Mr. John Webb, a gentleman residing at

18, Goswell street. The prisoner, who is a thick-set able fellow, was at once recognised by Inspector Thatcher as a distinguished member of a class of vagabonds called "vampers," fellows who go about from one public-house to another inciting or challenging "flats" to fight, and when they fight robbing them. Mr. Webb had received a sum of money from the Treasury, and was at nine o'clock on that morning driven to the Blue Coat Boy tavern, in the City-road, by a cabman named Dame. He was by Mr. Webster, Mr. John Gray was unanimously called when the prisoner came in; the prosecutor, in a jocular mood, asked several present to toss with he was not fit to judge of his own actions, he (Mr. Clark- him, and did gamble a little. The prisoner per- the petition for the release of Frost, Williams, and Jones ceiving Mr. Webb to be in a generous humour, made which was seconded by Mr. Taylor. Mr. Ambrose Hirst a very distressing statement, assuring him that his of Oldham, supported the petition in a most able and wife and two children were in great misery, eloquent speech, in the course of which he was repeatedly that he lived by selling fowls, but had not now a penny to go to market with. The prosecutor compassionated his sad condition, and gave him 5s. Soon after, the prisoner, perceiving Mr. Webb to be very merry, proposed that they should adjourn to the tap-room and toss. The prosecutor went accordingly, and soon after a crowd of the prisoner's associates, to the number of about twenty, collected. It was then proposed by one of them that Mr. a touching appeal. The petition was unanimously Webb should fight the best man in the room for half a sovereign. Mr. Webb agreed, and a man named Mason accepted the challenge. The prosecutor had in his rightand pocket £28 in gold, of which fact the prisoner was aware, for Mr. Webb had pulled it out in paying the cabman, and in staking the bet, which was deposited in the hands of one of the party, the prisoner, who seemed so ready a few minutes before, staking the half- port the prayer thereof." A vote of thanks was then sovereign for Mason. The pugilists "set too," and were sparring, when one of the party (Mr. Webb could | Tattersall, and the meeting dissolved. not say that it was the prisoner) came behind him and dealt him such a blow as felled him. He was no sooner down than the prisoner rushed upon him, and thrust his left hand into the prosecutor's pocket; the prosecutor seized his hand; one of the party told the prisoner to 'mug" him-beat him on the head; and the prisoner pummelled him accordingly. Mr. Webb's right eye was invisible, and the parts about it greatly inflamed. Mr. Webb cried out, "Will you see a man robbed?" but no help came. A poor painter, named Massey, who was at the bar, hearing the prosecutor's cries, peeped in, saw what was going on, and ran for a constable. When the constable came, the door of the tap-room was fastened on the inside; but having at length obtained admission, captured the prisoner, who exclaimed, 'that it was all over." Mr. Webb had been robbed of three sovereigns, and was suffering great pain from the contusion on the upper part of his head .- The prisoner cross-examined some of the witnesses with great coolness and adroitness.—Mr. Combe commended the poor painter highly for his conduct; and, after giving the usual caution to the prisoner, said he would send him for trial .--The prisoner thereupon became very indecorous in his conduct, lolling about the dock and jeering the spectators in the body of the court. He was fully committed for

Chartist Intelligence.

THE CRISIS .- A public meeting was held at the South London Chartist Hall, 115, Blackfriars-road, on Wednesday evening, December the 17th inst., to nominate and ect a delegate to sit on the Chartist convention, at Manchester, on Monday next, to consider what steps the Chartist body shall take at the present crisis. Mr. J. G. Dron was unanimously called to the chair. Mr. Stallwood was also unanin:ously elected secretary to the meeting. The chairman briefly opened the proceedings by requesting attention for all that might present themselves, and called on Mr. Stallwood to state the purpose for which they were assembled, and the reason they were called together. Mr. Stallwood then submitted the correspondence he had had with Mr. T. M. Wheeler on the subject, and the steps he had taken in consequence. Mr. Stallwood concluded by moving, that one delegate be appointed to represent the metropolis in the convention. After some discussion, the motion was carried. Messrs. Shaw, Knight, Cuffay, and Pearcey were then severally nominated. After several divisions, by show of hands and ballot, the chairman decided that the election had fallen on Mr. Shaw, and wrote that gentleman's credentials accordingly. On the motion of Messrs. Sowter and Glover, jun., it was resolved, "That the metropolitan localities be hereby requested to collect, or raise by means most suitable to the members, such sums of money as shall be necessary to defray the expense of sending the delegate, and that such monies, when collected, be forwarded to Mr. T. M. Wheeler, 7, Crown-court, Dean-

street, Oxford-street. CITY LOCALITY .- Mr. Thomas Cooper, author of the "Purgatory of Suicides," delivered his promised lecture on the lives and genius of Robert Burns and Sir Walter Scott, last Sunday evening. Mr. Walter Cooper, the instructive lecturer on Burns, of the preceding Sunday, was in the chair,—a circumstance that added much to the interest felt by the audience. The Chartist poet, after narrating some passages of the life of Burns, left untold narrating some passages of th by the chairman, and after relating the singular and the course of the proceedings Mr. Griffiths charged Nott, great masterpiece "Tam O' Shanter." The recitation the forthcoming conference, to be held on Monday. was received with enthusiastic and prolonged plaudits. soner. The case occupied a great part of the day.—Nott Scott's life, evolving, as it does, so much of lamentable on Sunday, the 21st inst., to elect a delegate to the o'clock in the afternoon. deposed that on Saturday night he took a woman named sordidness (in his desire to possess a large landed estate) by a crown, which he took from his pocket. A mob of also briefly, but pointedly, characterised several of the prisoner said, "You vagabond, do you dare take that | verly as the second: "Ivanhoe" as the first of the romances, and "Kenilworth" as the second. In conclusion, the lecturer alluded to the progress of knowhousehold." Witness gave the prisoner into the custody ledge, and the peculiar point to which we were arof another constable. The prisoner was sober. He shook witness, and flourished the staff over his head. Mr. without some pointed statement of his own views as to the proper course to be pursued by Chartists, at the present juncture of affairs. The agitation for the repeal of the Corn Laws-gigantic as it had become, under the energetic and politic conduct of Richard Cobden, its leader—had been rendered trebly powerful by a blight in the corn-harvest and potatoe-crop. Lord Finality had evening last, at six o'clock. Mr. Nicholas Canning, street. declared for free trade; Sir Robert Peel had broken up his Ministry bocause his colleagues refused their consent to his proposal to carry out free trade. Whether Lord her arm by which he was dragging her. Witness compassionating her, went up to the constable, who appeared to be tipsy, and said, "Don't ill-use this woman, she will trade in oorn. No one could deny that. Now, it appeared to be tipsy, and said, "Don't ill-use this woman, she will trade in oorn. No one could deny that. Now, it appeared to be tipsy, and said, "Don't ill-use this woman, she will trade in oorn. No one could deny that. Now, it appeared to the proceedings of this meeting to him (the lecturer) that the carrying of this question be given to Mr. Canning for the able manner in resembled a stone on the edge of a precipice, it was about which he represented us." Carried unanimously. to fall, perhaps next February, perhaps after a dissolu- We enrolled five new members on last Sunday night, tion of Parliament, and a general election; but the stone was on the edge. He had often proposed amendments at Leicester, at Anti-Corn Law meetings-once at the to that. It was always the custom, at Leicester, to say, -" the Corn Laws are a curse; but they are not the only time he would take the girl into custody. Between eight | peal of (1) ss legislation, and the enactment of the People's Charter." But now famine was threatening his fellowmen, he (the lecturer) could not think of attending any meeting to propose amendments of the old stamp, even if he were likely to meet support; above all, now the question of the Corn Law repeal was evidently about to be carried by the popular voice, he would not consent to make his own party ridiculous by recommending steps that would place them in a contemptible minority. Still more, did he (the lecturer) look to what was to follow the carrying of this question : first, it would open the people's eyes, generally; they would see, when Corn Law repeal took place, they needed the Charter to acquire what would render them happy; there would, therefore, be an overwhelming addition of force from the working classes, who were, at present, so apathetic. Secondly, a considerable portion of the along in a shameful manuer. She was crying out and middle class would feel the want of a furscreaming. She exclaimed that the constable was break ing her arm. The prisoner interfered in the manner that call on them before. Thirdly, and, above all, the monies had been paid in, the following resolution to the conflict that would be entered by the lost witness. The constable was vain to call on them before, and a general meeting in the reform as soon as this repeal took place, but it Richard Lawson was appointed to preside. After the monies had been paid in, the following resolution to the conflict that would be entered in the monies had been paid in, the following resolution to the conflict that would be entered in the monies had been paid in, the following resolution to the conflict that would be entered in the monies had been paid in, the following resolution to the conflict that would be entered in the monies had been paid in the following resolution to the conflict that would be entered in the monies had been paid in the following resolution to the conflict that would be entered in the monies had been paid in the following resolution to the conflict that would be entered in the monies had been paid in the following resolution to the conflict that would be entered in the monies had been paid in the following resolution to the conflict that would be entered in the monies had been paid in the following resolution to the conflict that would be entered in the monies had been paid in the following resolution to the conflict that would be entered in the monies had been paid in the following resolution to the monies had been paid in the following resolution to the monies had been paid in the following resolution to the monies had been paid in the following resolution to the monies had been paid in the following resolution to the monies had been paid in the monies had been paid in the following resolution to the monies had been paid in the following resolution to the monies had been paid in the following resolution to the monies had been paid in the following resolution to the monies had been paid in the fol screaming. She exclaimed that the constante was breaking her arm. The prisoner interfered in the manner
the prisoner interfered in the manner
the looked to the conflict that would be entered into by all
the monies had been paid in, the following resoluthe report of the delegate from this district to the ing her arm. The prisoner interfered in the manner described by the last witness. The constable soized him by the neck, although at the time the prisoner had done nothing whatever to the officer. Could have an one nothing the nonness nad been paid in, the ionowing resour tions were adopted:—Moved by T. Cole, seconded by Land Conference.

W. F. Sucksmith, "That no person be received as delegate to the West Riding Delegate Meeting who cecdings of conference, on Sunday evening next, at the monies nad been paid in, the ionowing resour tions were adopted:—Moved by T. Cole, seconded by Land Conference.

Notrinous and the report of the delegate from this district.

W. F. Sucksmith, "That no person be received as leaded to the West Riding Delegate Meeting who cecdings of conference, on Sunday evening next, at the constable and the properties of the constable and the conference was a soon a had done nothing whatever to the officer. Could antagonism more or less; and, from not say what further occurred.—Eliza Sims described would be placed in antagonism more or less; and, from is not delegated by the National Charter Association, six o'clock precisely, at the Seven Stars, Barker-gale. would be placed in antagonism more or less; and, from is not delegated by the transformation of change and general dissolution of old laterand having credentials to that effect from the locality of the chair will be taken at six o'clock.

Lancashire.—The next general delegate meeting the represents." Moved by Mr. Cole, seconded by the treatment of Mrs. Jenkins, the woman appreheuded in the first instance, as very cruel. Her
cloak, bonnet, and shawl were torn off by the constable. The woman was crying, and exclaimed, "I am a
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he treatment of Mrs. Jenkins, the woman apprehe treatment of Mrs. Jenkins, the would never lift a finger to help the manufacturers:

And naving credentials to that effect from the locality
he represents." Moved by Mr. Cole, seconded by
Mr. Jackson, "That Mr. Smith's name be withof Lancashire miners will be taken at six o'clock.

LANCASHIRE.—The next general delegate meeting
of Lancashire miners will be held on Monday, the
drawn from the list of local lecturers until he again
he would never lift a finger to help the manufacturers:

becomes a member of the National Charter Associastable. The woman was crying, and exciaimed, "1 am a decent married woman—I have done nothing." She he would never lift a finger to help the manufacturers; becomes a member of the National Charter Associadecent married woman—I have done nothing." She begged of the constable, who held her by the arm, to release her. When the prisoner came up he gave the in Leicester (where he knew but one firm that was exempt lease her. When the prisoner came up he gave the from the charge); but he could not consent to oppose lialifax the first Sunday in January, to take into

from the charge, but he could not consent to oppose Corn Law repeal under existing circumstances; and if he were an elector, and an election were come, he would vote for a repealer in preference to a protectionist; yet, if a election." "That this meeting be adjourned to the general election arrived, he hoped to stand on the hust- second Sunday in February." ings in Leicester Market-place, and again champion Universal Suffrage, and the rights of labour. VETERAN PATRIOTS' AND EXILES' WIDOWS' AND CHIL-DREN'S Funds.—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of 7s. London, who took a review of the agitation from its

James Parkes stated that he is a plane-maker, residing shut the door, but she rung the door-bell again nine or period seen with deep regret the mean, paltry, and inadein Timothy-street, Newington. On Saturday, 22nd of ten times. Witness's wife was ill, and was alarmed at quate amount forwarded by our brother members to the November, he was at the shop of a Mrs. Tubbs, in the the noise. He gave her in charge. At the station Executive, most earnestly call on those that were instru-New-cut, Lambeth. It was about eight o'clock. The house she said she would break every window in his mental to their appointment to come forward and render

At the Land Society meeting on Monday last, Mr. John Vallance explained to the members the alterations and amendments in the rules, which gave great satisfaction to the shareholders, as demonstrated by the following resolution, moved by Mr. Peter Hoey, and seconded by Mr. George Hargh :- "That the Barnsley branch of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society return their best thanks to John Vallance, representative of Barnsley, Sheffield, and Rotherham, and to the whole conference, believing their deliberations have had for their object the best interests of the society. And that we most cordially sanction their every decision."

BURNLEY.

MEETING TO PETITION PARLIAMENT FOR THE RELEASE OF FROST. WILLIAMS, JONES, AND ELLIS .- A very numerous meeting of the inhabitants of Burnley and Habergham-eaves, was held in the Temperance Hall. Hommorton-street, on the evening of Monday, December 15th. At eight o'clock, the time for commencing tusiness, the hall was densely crowded by an audience desirous of manifesting their sympathy for the unfortu- ceiving subscriptions and enrolling members. nate patriots. On the motion of Mr. Williams, seconde to the chair. The chairman opened the meeting by a few introductory remarks, and by reading the placard announcing the meeting. Mr. Webster read and moved and enthusiastically applauded. The petition was then read by Mr. Holland, and unanimously adopted by the meeting. Mr. B. Southwort next rose to move the adoption of a petition to the House of Commons for the release of William Ellis. Mr. S. then read the petition and moved its adoption, which was seconded by Mr. .W Williams, and supported by Mr. T. Tatter all, who made adopted by the meeting. It was then moved by Mr. Hol. land, and seconded Mr. Ridehalgh, and unanimously carried, "That the petitions, now adopted at this meeting be entrusted to Thomas Slingsby Duncombe, Esq., M.P. for Finsbury, for presentation to the House of Commons and that the members for North Lancashire, J. Talbo Clifton, and Wilson Patten, Esqrs., be requested to sup given to the chairman, and to Messrs, Taylor, Hirst, and

STOCKPORT.

THE CRISIS !- IMPORTANT MEETING .- On Sunday evening last a meeting of the Chartists of this town was held in the Chartist Institute, Bomber's-brow, to hear a lecture from Mr. Thomas Clarke, of the exiles, at the Social Hall, Osborne-street, Whitechapel Executive committee, who was accompanied by Mr. | Thomas Cooper, author of the Purgatory of Suicides. Cuffay, of London; Mr. Poole, of Collumpton; and and other advocates, will be present and address the Mr. Hewitt, private secretary to Mr. O'Connor. Mr. Thomas Webb was unanimously chosen to preside, cisely. who introduced Mr. Clark to the meeting. Mr. C. briefly reviewed the state of the country, and pointed held at the Montpelier Tavern, on Monday evening out, in a forcible manner, the absolute necessity for next, December 22nd, to commence at eight o'clock immediate action on the part of the Chartists, who had | precisely. at length an opportunity of forcing the factions to yield something. He stated that the Executive had the Dun Cow, Brook-green-lane, between some that day agreed to convene a convention, to be held friends of the Anti-Corn-Law League and the Char. in Manchester, on Monday, Dec. 22nd, in order to tists of that locality, on Tuesday evening next, Dedecide upon the course of policy to be pursued by the | cember 23rd, to commence at eight o'clock precisely, democratic party, when the Executive would be pre- CHARTIST HALL, 1, TURNAGAIN-LANE, FARRINGDON pared at all hazards to carry out whatever decision that body might arrive at. This announcement was half-past ten precisely, on Sunday morning next, received with great enthusiasm. Mr. Clark con- Dec. 21st. In the evening, at seven o'clock precisely cluded, by calling upon the meeting to raise the means to send a delegate to represent Stockport. Mr. Cuffay was next introduced, and commenced by | Handel; music an essential instrument in real civilicomplimenting the men of Stockport for the hand- sation. some manner in which they had always sustained the CITY LOCALITY.—The members of the city locality movement, and added, that if that meeting was to of the National Charter Association, are urgently rebe taken as a specimen of what they were in the habit of doing, then indeed were they entitled to the day, December 28th), in the Hall, Turnagain-lane, best thanks of the Chartists of the whole country. to take into consideration the most efficient means Mr. Cuffay continued at length to urge the necessity of union and perseverance on the part of the Char-Jones, Ellis, and other exiled patriots. Also to detists, and wound up an effective speech by recom- termine on the holding of an aggregate meeting of mending the meeting to take care that in the coming contest their glorious Charter should not be sullied said object. Chair to be taken at six o'clock preby any acts of folly or indiscretion. Mr. Poole also cisely. addressed the meeting, after which the sum of seven shillings and fivepence was collected for the Victim by Mr. Skelton on Sunday evening next, at the Fund, and a resolution carried, pledging the meeting to send a delegate to the Convention. Fifteen shillings was immediately subscribed to defray the delegate's expenses.

Great Meeting.—On Sunday evening last, the Bazaar, Briggate, was densely crowded to hear an Tea on the table at four o'clock precisely. address from Mr. Christopher Doyle, member of the Executive Committee of the National Charter Assolor will lecture in the school-room of the Working ciation, on the best mode to be adopted by the demo- | Man's Hall. Subject, "The Agrarian Justice, cratic party in the present eventful crisis, to secure | Chair to be taken at six o'clock in the evening. to the people such measures as would render the Leeds -Mr. James Leach will deliver a lecture repeal of the Corn Laws (should such an event take to-morrow (Sunday) evening; at half-past six, in the place) serviceable to them. Mr. Farren occupied the Bazaar, Briggate. chair, and after a few preparatory observations, called upon Mr. Doyle, who spoke for an hour and a half, in an eloquent and argumentative strain, point
Thursday next. Tea on table at five o'clock. Tickets ing out what would be the effect if the working may be had on application at the room on Sunday classes remained firm and united as a distinct and separate party, through the appreaching struggle. Manchester.—Feargus O'Connor, Esq., will lec-Mr. Doyle's address was enthusiastically received, and ture in the Carpenter's Hall, Manchester, on Sunday gave universal satisfaction.

On Sunday last Mr. W. Dixon delivered a very energetic address on the present crisis of public in the large ante-room of Carpenter's Hall, for the A. F. Taylor and Mr. S. Yardley were nominated as Hall, at two o'clock in the afternoon. fit and proper persons to represent this locality in the 29th instant. A public meeting will take place Wednesfield heath, on Sunday, the 21st inst., at four

MANCHESTER.

On Sunday evening the news was read to the audience of the defeat of the magistrates by Mr. Roberts, after which Mr. John Shaw, of Leeds, commenced his lecture, which lasted one hour and a-half. When about finishing Mr. O'Connor arrived, taking the audience by surprise, and spoke for an hour. Mr. Roberts, the miners' Attorney-General, next made above gentlemen.

WIGAN.

The members of the Land Society belonging to the the delegate for the Wigan district to the Manchester Land Conference, gave an account of his stewardship, and a full report of the proceedings of that which makes in all eighty-five members in Wigan.

PRESTON.

At a meeting of the members of the Preston Branch of the Land Society, held on Sunday evening last, at Howarth's Temperance Hotel, to hear the report of Mr. J. Brown, delegate to the Manchester Land Conference, after Mr. Brown had given an account of the proceedings, the following resolutions were unanimously agreed to :- "That we highly approve of the plans and resolutions come to by the Land Conference, and hereby beg to tender to the delegates our sincere thanks." "That the thanks of this meeting be given to W. P. Roberts, Esq. for his kindness in acting as treasurer to the Land Society, and hope he will continue as treasurer." After the business of the Land Society had been concluded, the case of the Welsh martyrs was taken into con-

WEST RIDING DELEGATE MEETING. This meeting was held at Halifax, in the Working Man's Hall, on the 14th inst., when delegates appeared from the following places :- Dewsbury, Littletown, Bradford, Halifax, and Lower Warley. Mr.

A glorious meeting was held here on Sunday, the

14th inst., which was addressed by Mr. Knight, of for me while in Stafford gaol, but which I apply to the Mr. G. W. Wheeler, the delegate from Rouen and above purposes with leave of the donors), of 4s. from Hamilton, in Scotland, and of 1s. from my valued and incorruptible friend, George White, of Bradford,—Thos.

WIF. U. W. Where, one delegate from Reading, gave his testimony, as coming from an agricultural district, of the utility and practicability of the Land Society. Mr. M'Grath then very ably and fully entered into the details of the Land scheme, Somers Town.—At a meeting of this locality held on proving to the entire satisfaction of his auditors, its Sunday evening last at Mr. Duddridge's, Tonbridge- safety and the manifold advantages to be derived street. Mr. George Humphries in the Chair. The fol- from its adoption. Mr. T. M. Wheeler, our general lowing resolution was moved by Mr. John Arnott, seconded secretary, then commented on the political aspect of by Mr. Thomas Laurie, and unanimously agreed to :- affairs at the present momentous crisis, and the leave my premises, I will give you in charge." He then "That we, the members of this locality, having for a long policy it behoved the Chartist body to pursue.

Forthcoming Meetings,

CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND SOCIETY Meetings for the purpose of enrolling members and transacting other business connected therewith are ransacting other business connected encrewith ar teld every week on the following days and places:-

South London Chartist Hall, 115, Blackfriars-road SUNDAY EVENING. at half-past six o'clock.—City Chartist Hall, 1, Turn. at liair-past six o'clock.—Westminster: at the Paragain-lane, at six o'clock.—Westminster: at the Paragain-lane, again-lane, at six o clock.—" estimate: . at the Parthenium Club Rooms, 72, St. Martin's-lane, at half, past seven.—Somers Town: at Mr. Duddrege's, Brick. layers' Arms, Tonbridge-street, New-road, at half-past seven—Tower Hamlets: at the Whittington and Cat. Church-row, Bethaal-green, at six o'clock precisely -Emmett's Brigade: at the Rock Tavern, Lisson, grove, at eight o'clock precisely—Marylebone: at the Coach Painters' Arms, Circus-street, at half-past

MONDAY EVENING. Camberwell: at the Montpelier Tavern, Walworth

at eight o'clock precisely.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne: This branch of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society meet in the house of Martin Jude, Sun Inn, Side, every Monday evening, from seven until nine o'clock, for the purpose of re-

THESDAY EVENING. Greenwich: at the George and Dragon, Blackheath. hill, at eight o'clock.

St. Pancras.-An harmonic meeting will be held at the Feathers Tayern, Warren-street, Tottenhamcourt-road, on Monday evening, Dec. 29th, 1845, at eight o'clock, for the benefit of the widow of poor Booker, of Sheffield, who fell a victim to illness, oc. casioned by an imprisonment, suffered in the cause of truth and justice. All tickets issued for the 8th inst. will be admissible on the above evening. WESTMINSTER.-All persons whose names are on the books of this locality, are requested to attend at

the Parthenium Rooms, St. Martin's-lane, on Sunday evening, Dec. 21st. MARYLEBONE.-Mr. John Skelton will deliver a ublic lecture, subject,-" What advantages would the working classes derive from the repeal of the Corn Laws?" at the Coach Painters' Arms, Circus.

street, on Sunday evening next, December 21st, to commence at seven o'clock precisely. Southwark and Lambeth. - A public discussion will be held in the South London Chartist Hall, 115, Blackfriars-road, on Sunday evening next, December 21st; subject,—" Will a repeal of the Corn Laws benefit the producing classes?" To commence at nalf-past seven precisely.

Tower Hamlets .- A public meeting will be held on Monday evening next, December 22nd, on behalf meeting. Chair to be taken at eight o'clock pre-

CAMBERWELL AND WALWORTH .- A meeting will be HAMMERSMITH.—A public discussion will be held at

the metropolitan Chartists, in furtherance of the

MARYLEBONE LOCALITY. - A lecture will be delivered mence at half-past seven o'clock.

HEBDEN BRIDGE.—A tea-party and ball will be

evening next. MANCHESTER.—Feargus O'Connor, Esq., will lec-(to-morrow), at half-past six in the evening. Subject, "The Charter, the Land, and the Ten Hours' Bill." A special members' meeting will be held on Sunday (to-morrow), at two o'clock in the afternoon,

THE NEXT MEETING for the Miner's Victim Fund, will be held at Mr. Mason's, sign of the Swan-Ing, ROCHDALE, -Mr. Thomas Clark will lecture in

the Chartist room, Mill-street, on Sunday, the 21st inst., at six o'clock in the evening.—A public meeting will take place in the Public-hall, Bailey-street, on Monday the 22nd inst., for the restoration of Frost, Williams, Jones, and Ellis. The following persons will attend, F. O'Connor, Esq., P. M'Grath, T. Clark, C. Doyle, and T. M. Wheeler.

Hull.—The weekly meeting of the Hull branch of the Chartist, Co-operative Land Society, will, until further notice, be held at the house of John Welburn, sign of the Whitby Tavern, Salthouse-lane. The time of meeting as usual, on Sunday night, at six o'clock, and Tuesday at eight. The former substreet.

Mr. John Vallance, of Barnsley, will address his constituents at Sheffield and Rotherham, on the evenings of Sunday and Monday next, the 21st and 22nd, on the amended laws of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society.

STOCKPORT CHARTIST INSTITUTION, BOMBERS BROW -A tea party and festival will be held in the room of the above institution, on Christmas day, Dec. 25th Tea to be on the table at half-past four o'clock. STOCKPORT.—Mr. Ambrose Hurst, of Oldnam, with

commence the first of four lectures here, in the Chartist Institution, Bombers Brow, on Sunday (to-morrow), at six o'clock, on "The geographical position of Greece, with an inquiry into the origin of its primeval institutions." MOTTRAM.—A public meeting will take place in the

lecture-room opposite the Bull's Head, on Saturday evening, Dec. 20th, for the purpose of electing a delegate to represent the district in the Manchester con-HALIFAX.—A meeting of the members of the Na. tional Chartist Association, in the Halifax district,

will be held in the Chartist Association-room, Lower Warley, on Sunday next, the 21st of Dec., at two o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing a delegate to attend the conference to be held at Marsideration, when a subscription was entered into, and a committee appointed to get up a public meeting in behalf of Frost, Williams, Jones, and Ellis.

Co-operative Land Society in this district will be held co-operative Land Society in this district will be held co-operative.

on Sunday next, December 21st, at two o'clock in the afternoon. Newcastle-upon-Tyne. - The members of this

branch of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society are requested to attend a general meeting in the

Unicorn and Park Inn, Royton, near Oldham. There to be taken at eleven o'clock in the forenoon. will also be a public meeting, which will be addressed by W. P. Roberts, Esq., and several of the aceredited agents of the Miners' Association. The levifor the fortnight, including general contributions,

1s. per member.

Bacup.—Mr. M'Grath will lecture hero on Sunday Todmorden.—Messrs. Doyle and Wheeler will address the inhabitants of this place on Sunday evening.

ROCHDALE. - Mr. Clark will lecture here on Sun day evening. Chair to be taken at six o'clock.

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Saturday December 20, 1845.